The Weekly Post.

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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE SWORD OF LEE.

BY REV. A. J. RYAN.

Forth from its scabbard, pure and bright,
Flashed the sword of Lee!
Fair in front of the deadly fight,
High o'er the brave in the cause of right,
Its stainless sheen, like a beacon light,
Led us to victory.

Out of its scabbard, where full long
It slumbered peacefully—
Roused from its rest by the battle song,
Shielding the feeble, smiting the strong,
Guarding the right, avenging the wrong—
Gleamed the sword of Lee.

Forth from its scabbard, high in air,
Beneath Virginia's sky—
And they who saw it gleaming there
And knew who bore it, knelt to swear
That where that sword led, they would dare
To follow and to die.

Out of its scabbard, never hand
Waved sword from stain as free,
Nor purer sword led braver band,
Nor braver bled for a brighter land,
Nor a brighter land had a cause so grand,
Nor cause a chief like Lee!

THE PUREST PEARL.

Beside the church door, a-weary and lone,
A blind woman sat on a cold door stone:
The Wind was bitter, the snow fell fast,
And a mocking voice in the fitful blast
Seemed ever to echo her moaning cry,
As she begged her alms of the passers-by:
"Have pity on me, have pity I pray!
My back is bent and my hair is gray."

The bells were ringing the hour of prayer,
And many good people were gathered there,
But covered with furs and mantles warm,
They hurried past through the wintry storm.

Some were hoping their souls to save,
And some were thinking of death and the grave,
And alas! they had no time to heed
The poor soul asking for charity's meed,
And some were blooming with beauty's grace,
But closely muffled in veils of lace;
They saw not the sorrow, and heard not the moan,
Of her who sat on the cold door stone.

At last came one of a noble name,
The city counted the wealthiest dame,
And the pearls that o'er her neck were strung
Be proudly there to the beggar flung.

Then followed a maiden young and fair,
Adorned with clusters of golden hair;
But her dress was thin, and worn, and aged worn,
Yet even the beggar's seemed more forlorn,
With a tearful look and a pitying sigh,
She whispered soft, "No jewels have I—
But I give you my prayers, good friend," said she,
And surely I know God listens to me."

In the poor white hand, so shrunken and small
The blind woman felt a tear drop fall,
Then kissed it and said to the weeping girl,
"It is you who have given me the sweetest pearl."

NEW POEM BY WHITTIER.

The following poem appears in the Boston Transcript. It was sent to a recent special meeting, by Mr. Whittier, who is now at the Isle of Shoals:

From these wild rocks I look to-day
O'er leagues of dancing waves, and see
The misty coast-line stretch away as far
And mark the spot where you must be.

I listen, and I seem to hear
The pleasant voices of old days,
The pines that shade the Isle of Deer,
The rippling river's song of praise.

Dear friends! I send you what I can,
I float across the severing tide,
All that a shy or silent man
Could give, if sitting by your side.

I thank you for sweet festal days,
For tenner memories linger long,
For joyful meetings, fond delays,
And ties of friendship woven strong.

Not vainly has your work been done:
For many a heart else cold and dim
These sweet June days are shining on,
And woods and waters sing their hymn.

O friends! whose lives still keep their prime,
Whose bright example warms and cheers,
Yet teach us how to smile at time
And set to music all his years!

Make room; O river of our home,
For other feet in place of ours:
And in the summers yet to come,
Lapse softly by the feast of flowers.

Hold in thy mirror, calm and deep,
The pleasant pictures upon it seen!
Forget thy lovers not, but keep
Our memory like thy laurels, green.

Too Much Intellect for Miss Kellogg.

Sandlake, N. Y., is the Athens of the West. It is not so large as Boston, but it possesses far more taste and intellect. Like other cities of such pretensions, it has its Young Men's Lecture Association. Not long since the members of this Association determined to have Miss Kellogg come out and deliver them a lecture. But thinking it would be a risky business to give her the invitation without first hearing her, they appointed a committee to go to Albany, listen to the lecture she was to deliver there, and report. The committee went, heard Miss Kellogg, and reported as follows to the Association:

"That they unanimously, and with much warmth report adversely to inviting Miss Kellogg to lecture before the Sandlake Lecture Association for the following reasons: 1. Her subject for this winter, 'The King of Thule and Jewel Song,' it not, in the opinion of your committee, one likely to prove of absorbing interest to the representative Sandlake intellect. 2. The lecture is so very brief in extent that your committee do not think that full justice can be done in its limits to the character of the 'King of Thule.' 3 Your committee regard Miss Kellogg's delivery as too singing to satisfy the critical taste to which it would be subjected in the event of an invitation from the Sandlake Association. 4 Your committee strongly protest against the of their number being called 'Shet up, you old fool,' simply because he made the common and proper remark of 'louder' to the lecturer."

THE MYSTERIOUS WIDOW.

During the summer of 1814, the British not only laid claim to all that portion of the district of Maine lying east of Penobscott, but Admiral Griffeth and Sir John Sherbrook, the latter then being the Governor of Nova Scotia, had been sent with a heavy force to take possession, and occupy the town of Castine, which place commands the entrance to the Penobscott River. Shortly before the arrival of the English squadron, Commodore Samuel Tucker had been sent around to Penobscott Bay to protect the American coasters, and while the British sailed up Castine, he lay at Thomaston.

It was a schooner that the Commodore commanded, but she was a heavy one, well armed and manned, and that she carried the true Yankee "grit" upon her decks the enemy had received from them too many proofs. On the morning of the 28th of August, a messenger was sent down from Belfast with the intelligence that the British frigate was coming from Castine to take him. Tucker knew that the British feared him, and also that Sir John Sherbrook had offered a large amount for his canture.

When the Commodore received the intelligence his vessel was lying at one of the low wharves where he would have to wait two hours for the tide to set him off, but he hastened to have everything prepared to get her off as soon as possible for he had no desire to meet the frigate.

The schooner's keel was just cleared from the mud, and one of the men had been sent upon the wharf to cast off the bowline, when a wagon drawn by one horse came rattling down to the spot. The driver, a rough looking countryman, got out upon the wharf and then assisted a middle-aged woman from the vehicle. The lady's first inquiry was for Commodore Tucker. He was pointed out to her and she stepped upon the schooner's deck and approached him,

"Commodore," she asked, "when do you sail from here?"

"We shall sail right off, as soon as possible madam."

"Oh, then I know you will be kind to me," the lady urged in persuasive tones.

"My poor husband died yesterday and I wish to carry his corpse to Wicasset, where he belongs, and where his parents will take care of it."

"But, my good woman, I shan't go to Wicasset."

"If you will only land me at the mouth of the Sheepscot, I will ask no more. I can easily find a boat there to take me up."

"Where is the body?" asked Tucker.

"In the wagon," returned the lady at the same time raising the corner of her shawl to wipe away the tears. "I have a sum of money with me and you shall be well paid for your trouble."

"Tut, tut, woman; if I accommodate you there won't be no pay about it."

The kind hearted old Commodore was not the man to refuse a favor, and though he liked not the bother of taking the woman and her strange accompaniment on board, yet he could not refuse. When he told her he would do as she requested, she thanked him with many tears in her eyes.

Some of the men were sent upon the wharf to bring the body on board. A long buffalo robe was lifted off by the man that drove the wagon, and beneath it there appeared a neat black coffin. Some words were passed by the seamen, as they were putting the coffin on board, which went to show pretty plainly that the affair did not exactly suit them. It may have been but prejudice once in a while, when we consider the stern realities they have to encounter. "Hush, my good men," said the Commodore, as he heard their murmured remonstrances. "Suppose you were to die away from home, would you not wish that your last remains might be carried to your poor parents? Come, hurry now."

The men said no more, and ere long the coffin was placed in the hold, and the woman shown to the cabin. In less than half an hour, the schooner was cleared from the wharf, and standing out from the bay. The wind was light from the eastward, but Tucker had no fear of the frigate now that hs was once out of the bay.

In the evening, the lady passenger came on deck, and the Commodore assured her that he would be able to land her early on the next morning. She expressed her gratitude and satisfaction, and remarked that before she retired she would like to see that her husband's corpse was safe. This was, of course, granted, and one of them lifted off the hatch that she might go down into the hold.

"I declare," muttered Daniel Carter, an old sailor, who was standing at the wheel, "she takes on dre'fully."

"Yes, poor thing," said Tucker, as he heard her sobs and groans.

"D'ye notice what'n eye she's got?" continued Carter.

"No," said Tucker, "only it 'was swollen with tears."

"My eyes! but they shone, through, when she stood there looking at the compass."

Tucker smiled at the man's quaint earnestness, and without further remarks he went down to the cabin.

When the woman came up from the hold she looked about the deck of the schooner for a few moments, and then went off. There was something in her appearance that puzzled Carter. He had been one of those who objected to the coffin being brought on board, and hence he was not predisposed to look very favorably upon its owner. The woman's eye ran over the schooner's deck with a strange quickness, and Carter eyed her sharply. Soon she went to the taffrail and looked over at the stern boat, and then she came and stood by the binnacle again.

"Look out or you'll gibe the boom," uttered the passenger.

Carter started and found that the main sail was shivering. He gave the helm a couple of strokes apart, and then cast his eyes again upon the woman, whose feature were lighted by the binnacle lamp.

"Thanks, ma'am," said Dan. "Ha, hold on—why bless my soul, there's a big spider right on your hair. No—not there. Here, I'll—Ugh!"

This last ejaculation Dan made as he seemed to pull something from the woman's hair, which he threw upon the deck with the Ugh above mentioned.

Shortly afterwards the passenger went below, and ere long Tucker came on deck.

"Commodore," said Carter, with a remarkable degree of earnestness in his manner, "is the 'oman turned in?"

"I rather think so," said Tucker, looking at the compass. "Look out, look out, Carter! Why man alive, you're two points to the southward of your course."

"Blow me, so I am," said the man, bringing the helm smartly aport. "But say, didn't ye notice anything peculiar about the old 'oman?"

"Why, Dan, you seem deeply interested about her,"

"So I am, Commodore, an' so I am about the coffin, too. Wouldn't it be well for you and I to overhaul it?"

"Pshaw! you are as scared as a child in a grave yard."

"Not a bit. Just hark a bit. That 'oman ain't no 'oman."

The Commodore pronounced the name of his satanic majesty in the most emphatic manner.

"It's the truth, Commodore—I can swear to it. I purtended there was a spider on her hair, and rubbed my hand agin her face. By Sam Hyde, if it wasn't as rough and bearded as an holystone. You see she told me how I'de let the boom gibe, if I didn't look out. I knew there wasn't no 'oman there, and so I tried her. Call somebody to the wheel, and let's go and look at the coffin."

The Commodore was wonderstruck by what he had heard, but with that calm presence of mind that made him what he was, sat coolly to thinking; in a few moments he called one of the men aft to relieve Carter, and then he went down to look after his passenger. The latter had turned in, and seemed to be sleeping. Tucker returned and took Carter one side.

"No noise now, Carter; follow me as though nothing had happened."

"Sartin."

The two approached the main hatch, and stopped to raise it, when Dan's hand touched a small ball that seemed to have been pinned up under the afterbreak of the hatch.

"'Tis a ball of twine," said he.

"Don't touch it, but run and get a lantern," replied Tucker.

Carter sprang to obey, and when he returned a number of men had gathered about the spot. The hatch was raised, and the Commodore carefully picked up the ball of twine, and found that it was fast to something below. He descended to the hold, and there he found the ball of twine ran in beneath the lid of the coffin. He had no doubt in his mind now that there was mischief boxed up below, and he sent Carter for something that might answer for a screw driver. The man soon returned with a sharp knife, and the Commodore set to work. He worked very carefully, however, at the same time keeping a bright lookout for the string.

At last the screws were out, and the lid very carefully lifted from its place.

"Great God in heaven!" burst from the lips of the Commodore.

"By Sam Hyde!" dropped like a thunderclap from the tongue of young Sam.

"God bless you, Dan," said the Commodore.

"I know'd it!" uttered Dan.

The men stood for a moment, and gazed upon the coffin. There was no dead man there, but in the place thereof, there was material for the death of a score. The coffin was filled with gunpowder and pitchwood. Upon a light frame work in the centre were arranged four pistols, all cocked, and the string entering the coffin from without communicated with the trigger of each.

The first movement of the commodore was to call for water, and when it was brought, he dashed three or four buckets full into the infernal contrivance, and then he breathed more freely.

"No, no," he uttered, as he leaped from the hold. "No, no—men. Do nothing rashly Let me go into the cabin first. You may follow me."

Commodore Tucker strode into the cabin walked up to the bunk where his passenger lay, and grasping hold of the female dress, he dragged its wearer out upon the floor. There was a sharp resistance, and the passenger drew a pistol, but it was quickly knocked away—the gown was torn off and a man came forth from the remnants of calico and linen.

The fellow was assured that his whole plot had been discovered, and at length owned that it had been his plan to turn out in the course of the night and get hold of the twine, which he left in a convenient place; he intended to have gone aft, carefully unwinding the string as he went along, then to have got into the boat, cut the falls, and as the boat fell into the water he would have pulled the twine.

"And I think you know," he continued with a wicked look, "what would have followed. I should not have been noticed in the fuss—I'd have got out of the way with the boat, and you'd all have been in the next world in short order. And all I can say is, that I'm sorry I didn't do it."

It was with much difficulty that the Commodore prevented his men from killing the villian on the spot. He proved to be one of the enemy's officers, and he was to have a heavy reward if he succeeded in destroying the Commodore and his crew.

The prisoner was carried on deck and lashed to the main rigging, where he was told to remain until the vessel got into port.

"What a horrid death that villian meant for us," said Carter.

"Yes, he did," said Tucker, with a shudder.

"He belongs to the same gang that's been robbin' and burnin' the poor folk's houses on the coast," said one of the men.

"Yes," said the Commodore, with a nervous twitch of the muscles about the mouth.

A bitter curse from the prisoner now broke on the air, and with clenched fist the Commodore went below.

In the morning, when Tucker came on deck, Seguin was in sight upon the starboard bow, but when he looked for the prisoner he was gone.

"Carter, where's the villain I lashed here last night?"

"I'm sure I don't know where he is Commodore. Perhaps he's jumped overboard."

The old Commodore looked sternly in Carter's eyes, and he saw a twinkle of satisfaction gleaming there. He hesitated a moment—then turned away and muttered to himself.

"Well, well—I can't blame them. If the murderous villain's gone to death, he has only met a fate which he richly deserved. Better far, it be him, than that my noble crew were now all in the ocean's cold grave."

A Horrible Scene.

Speaking of the flood in Cuba, a Havana correspondent says:

With the lull of the storm and partial change of the wind the waters of the bay at once retired from the city and suburbs, and the two rivers, transformed into torrents, were enabled once more to discharge their superabundance where they had been wont to. The rapid flow towards the bay, however, imparted to the waters so much current and force that, in their ebbing from the inundated wards and suburbs, they wrecked many more houses, dragging to watery graves many more persons. Buildings, and parts and fragments of buildings, furniture, trees, goods, and bodies innumerable of man and beast, or fish and fowl, were for several hours borne by the retiring flood to the bay, there to be only in small proportions recovered. When the waters were gone a sad, desolation sight was indeed presented by the scourged wards and suburbs. As stated at the beginning of this letter, nearly 400 houses were swept away, with all their contents more or less valuable (391 houses by exact count—90 of stone and bricks and 301 of wood) and more than 400 other houses were more or less injured. Some of the buildings swept away were very costly ones, including nearly all the fine warehouses on the levee and the lower banks of the San Juan and the Yumuri, not one of which but had boxes of sugar and hogsheads of molasses in storage, the whole of which was also lost. In lives I stated at the commencement the losses would exceed 1,000. There are accounts which reduce the number to 500, and others that raise it to 2,000. I find a letter from a Matanzas merchant, which states that 482 dead bodies had been found and buried, and that 500 missing persons were accounted for. The most prominent man drowned was the rich merchant, Pedro Benet. Not a single American is among the victims. The brute creation naturally fared worse than the men in the inundated wards and suburbs, and the number of horses, cattle, hogs, dogs, &c., drowned is very great. In the two wards of Pueblo Nuevo and Ojo de Agua only one horse was saved, and he in truth saved himself, being found, after the waters were gone, upon the roof of a house, to which place of refuge he had made his way whilst the waters were at their greatest height. No pecuniary estimates of the losses within the city has as yet been made that can pass for reliable. The letter quoted from affirms they will exceed $5,000,000.

Calamity to a Bridegroom.

Last Wednesday evening says the Cincinnati Enquirer a well known druggist of Covington had an engagement to be married to a young lady residing in the West end, and, as in duty bound, through respect for all precedents, he felt as nervous for several days previous as though he had an engagement to be hanged. Feeling thus, it is not strange that he should endeavor to have all his arrangements as nearly completed as possible the day previous to the all-important occasion. Therefore, he left his wedding vest and pants at the office of his cousin, on Central avenue. A few hours before the time appointed for welding the matrimonial band, he proceeded to the aforesaid office for the purpose of arraying himself in his bridal apparel, when to his intense horror he failed to find it. Search was made everywhere, from the coal-cellar to the smallest pigeon-hole without the least ray of light being thrown upon the place of concealment of these very important garments, and finally he was forced to believe that vandal hands had despoiled him of his beautiful clothes. This was a most dire calamity, for the hour of sacrifice was rapidly approaching, and before its arrival he neither had time to return home and procure something more befitting the occasion than the business suit he wore, or to perform the same feat at one of our clothing stores. The cousin in question, who was on hand, however, kindly consented to loan the rash young man the garments he wore, which were of the proper color, but not exactly the proper size, as there was a difference of something over a hundred pounds avoirdupois in weight in favor of the cousin. As it was too late to stand on ceremony or discrepancy in size, this compromise was necessarily effected, and the groom underwent the ceremony with the pants "drawn in and tucked up" to the fullest extent possible, the cousin wearing his no less unproportioned ones, in which he appeared like a healthy school boy, very properly endeavoring to economize by wearing his big brother's clothes.

About a Waterfall.

The New Orleans Picayune relates the following: The huge waterfall with which young ladies sometimes adorn their heads while rendering them partieularly noticeable, by no means contribute to their beauty. Still the pretty creatures persist in wearing them, and this, too, despite the ridiculous accidents they sometimes occasion. It appears that the most of these hair-suit appendages are fastened on the head with a string, which is tightly wound around the hair after it is gathered at the back. One of these damsels, whose chignon is but little less than a sack of corn, and certainly larger than a boxing glove, was walking along St. Charles street yesterday, when the string that fastened her chignon got loose, letting the top-knot adornment drop to the ground. One end of the string, however, remained attached to it, and the other end was wrapped securely around the hair at the back of her head.

Thus caparisoned the young lady walked the street, realizing Billy Carter's graphic description of "a streamer on behind like the tail of a calf." She soon, however, discovered that something was wrong. A little white hand went rapidly to the back of the head; it had lost its burden. She wheeled around to look for it, but the turning around swayed the string, and the waterfall still dangled at her back. Up and down the street she wandered, flushing and trembling, as Fritz is supposed to have done when he inquired, "Schneider, have you seen my derg." But she couldn't find it. A crowd began to follow her, and her distress became extreme. At last a gentleman stepped up, and, lifting the dangling waterfall in his hands, inquired, "Miss, is this the object of your search?" It is needless to say the little beauty was comforted, and went on her way rejoicing in her recovered waterfall.

THE DEAD LION.

The Resolutions Adopted at the Great New York Meeting in Commemoration of the Life and Character of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

From the published proceedings of the Commemoration Services held at Cooper Institute on Monday we take the following.

RESOLUTION:

In this great metropolitan city of America, where men of every clime and of all nationalities mingle in the daily intercourse of pleasure and of business, no great public calamity can befall any people in the world without touching a sympathetic cords in the hearts of thousands. When, therefore, tidings reached us that General Robert E. Lee, of Virginia, was dead, and that the people of that and all the other Southern States of the Union were stricken with grief, the great public heart of New York was moved with a generous sympathy which found kindly and spontaneous expression through the columns of the city press of every shade of opinion.

All the differences of the past, all bitter memories, all the feuds that have kept two great sections of our country in angry strife and controversy for so long, have been forgotten in the presence of the awe-inspiring fact that no virtues, no deeds, no honors, nor any position can save any member of the human family from the common lot of all.

The universal and profound grief of our Southern countrymen is natural, and honorable alike to themselves and to him whom they mourn, and is respected throughout the world; for Robert E. Lee was allied and endeared to them by all the most sacred ties that can unite an individual to a community. He was born and reared in their midst, and shared their local peculiarities, opinions and traditional characteristics; and his pre-eminent abilities and exalted personal integrity and Christian character made him, by common consent, their leader and representative in a great national conflict, in which they had staked life, fortune, and honor; and in Virginia his family was co-eval with the existence of the State, and its name was emblazoned upon those bright pages of her early civil and military annals which record the patriotic deeds of Washington and his compeers.

By no act of his did he ever forfeit or impair the confidence thus reposed in him by his own peculiar people; and when he had, through years of heroic trial and suffering, done all that mortal man could do in discharge of the high trust confided by them to his hands, and failed, he bowed with dignified submission to the decrees of Providence; and from the day he gave his parole at Appomattox to the hour of his death, he so lived and acted, as to deprive enmity of its malignity, and became to his defeated soldiers and countrymen, a bright example of unqualified obedience to the laws of the land, and of support to its established government. Nay more, with a spirit of Christian and affectionate duty to his impoverished and suffering people, and with a high estimate of the importance of mental and moral culture to a generation of youth whose earlier years were attended by war's rough teachings, he went from the tented field and the command of armies to the quiet shades of a schoolastic institution in the secluded valleys of his own native Virginia, and entered with all the earnestness of his nature, upon the duties of instruction, and there spent the closing years of his life in training the hearts and minds of young men from all parts of the country for the highest usefulness "in their day and generation." By these pursuits, and his exemplary and unobstrusive life, since the close of the great war in America, he won the respect and admiration of the enlightened and the good of the whole world. It is meet and natural, therefore, that his own people should bewail his death as a sore personal bereavement to each one of them. Those of us here assembled, who were his soldiers, friends and supporters, sharing all the trials and many of the responsibilities of that period of his life which brought him so prominently before the world, honored and trusted him then, have loved and admired him, have been guided by his example since; and, now that he is dead, we should be unworthy of ourselves, and unworthy to be called his countrymen, did we not feel and express the same poignant grief which now afflicts those among whom he lived and died.

Those of us who were not his soldiers, friends and supporters when war raged throughout the land, but who have nevertheless met here to-day, with those who were our enemies then, but are our friends and countrymen, and appreciate with them the character of Lee, and admire his rare accomplishments as an American citizen, whose fame and name are the property of the nation, we all unite over his hallowed sepulchre in an earnest prayer that old divisions may be composed, and that a complete and perfect reconciliation of all estrangements may be effected at the tomb where all alike, in a feeling of common humanity and universal Christian brotherhood, may drop their tears of heartfelt sorrow.

Therefore, without regard to our former relations towards each other, but meeting as Americans by birth or adoption, and in the broadest sense of national unity, and in the spirit above indicated, to do honor to a great man and Christian gentleman who has gone down to the grave, we do

Resolve, That we have received with feelings of profound sorrow, intelligence of the death of General Robert E. Lee. We can and do fully appreciate the grief of our Southern countryman at the death of one so honored by and so dear to them, and we tender to them this expression of our sympathy, with the assurance that we feel in the contemplation of so sad an event that we are and ought to be, henceforth and forever, one great and harmonious national family, sharing on all occasions each others joys and sympathizing in each others sorrows.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble, and these resolutions, signed by the President and Secretary, be transmitted to the Governor of Virginia, with a request that the same be preserved in the archives of the State—and that another copy be sent to the family of General Lee.

J. D. IMBODEN,
EX. NORTON,
JOHN MITCHEL,
C. K. MARSHALL,
T. L. SNEAD,
NORMAN D. SAMPSOM,
WM. H. APPLETON,
Committee on Resolutions.

VARIETIES.

—Grapes are now so abundant in some parts of the West that they are sold by the ton.

—The water in the Hudson is now so low that only steamboats of very light draught can ascend to Troy.

—They have found gas coal along the line of the Pacific Railroad that yields ten thousand feet of gas to the ton.

—The Portland Transcript decidedly objects to the fire engines in that city starting out to extinguish the Northern lights.

—Boston is very much afraid that an earthquake reputation may affect the price of real estate there.

—Mr. Cobb has married Miss Webb H knew that they were meant to be joined as soon as he spied her.

—Newark, N. J., has an ice machine which manufactures ten tons an hour in the coolest possible manner.

—The late James T: Brady once remarked that his experience convinced him that a man's wife was his best lawyer.

—In England and Wales there are 57,713 people of unsound mind under the cognizance of the Lunacy Commissioners.

—The Charleston Courier says that a young widow of that place has just celebrated her wooden wedding by marrying a blockhead.

—A gentleman of Barbour county, Ala., who has a prejudice against the ordinary mode of burial has ordered a marble coffin for his remains.

—The first coin made in the Philadelphia mint was the copper cent in 1793. The first silver dollar was made in 1793, and the first gold eagle in 1795.

—A Sheriff in Minnesota was called upon last week, to perform the very disagreeable duty of arresting his own son, and lodging him in prison, for murdering a prominent citizen.

—A strong-minded young lady of Corydon, Ind., who was set upon by a scoundrel while on her way home, a few evenings since, demonstrated her right to the franchise by striking out one of his eyes with her parasol.

—A train was stopped near Evansville, on Mondan night, by a fiery goblin standing ahead on the track. An illuminated pumpkin proved to be the head and front of the terror; corn husks and corn silk furnished the grizzly beard; imagination did the rest.

—A school-board in Atlanta, Ga., in looking over a list of purchases for a colored school, found one item of one hundred pounds of india-rubber. It was found, on inquiry of the principal, that the rubber was purchased for the colored pupils to chew, to keep them still.

—The case of a sane man being confined in a lunatic asylum for a year has just come to light in New York, the victim being a wealthy old man, whose wife and daughter procured his confinement and the control of his property, because he was about to put it out of reach of his daughter, who wished to waste it in a foolish marriage.

—Hon. John C. Kunkel, of Harrisburg, Pa., who died last week, left an estate valued at $500,000. He bequeathed to his brother and sisters $90,000; to the poor of Harrisburg, $10,000; the Home of the Friendless, $1,000; Orphans' Home at Womelsdorf, Pa., $1,000, and the balance of his personal estate to his widow and two children.

—The Hon. Jefferson Davis, wife, three children and servant, reached this city early yesterday morning, and have taken rooms at Barnum's City Hotel. Mr. Davis has just returned from Europe, with his family, and is on his way to Mississippi. He purposes sojourning in Baltimore for some days, having some private business that demands his attention. Both he and his family return from Europe in excellent health.—Balt. Sun 24.

—In the Court of General Sessions in New York, on Friday, Matilda C. Seely, formerly a star actress, and the adopted daughter of an eminent New York lawyer but latterly dissipated and poor, was convicted of grand larceny and sentenced to the State prison for two years and a half. It appears she stole the clothing of a lady who kindly took her to her house and provided comfortable clothing and lodgings for her. The prisoner played at Burton's twenty-five years ago under the name of Miss Clarendon, and was regarded as a star.

—Miss Ellen A. St. Clair, of Malden, Mass., has just arrived safely in San Francisco, after a journey in her own carriage, with her father, of nearly three thousand miles in the territories north of the Pacific Railroad. She visited the source of the Missouri and Yellow Stone, making a part of the journey in saddle and on foot. Returning from Montana, she crossed a belt of Indian country of four hundred miles, through Idaho, meeting no white men on the entire route, surrounded by Indians nearly all the time.

—The Columbia (Ky.) Spectator says that one of the natural curiosities of Edmundson county is "Dismal rock," a perpendicular rock one hundred and sixty-three feet high, on Dismal creek. Near the town of Brownsville is a cave not very extended, but quite large at the opening or entrance into the cliff of Green river at that place. To the mouth of this cave Green river sometimes rises, and in the cave is a large tree, somewhat imbedded in the sand, which, when the writer visited it some thirty years ago, seemed to be perfectly petrified, especially the bark of the tree.

—"Horrible," says the correspondent of the Augsburger Allegemeine Zeitung, writing from Sedan, "were the effects of the improved German shells. In the first row of tents we found five Frenchmen, and in the second six, who had been struck down by one shot. The latter group had been engaged in eating soup. The shell had exploded literally in the body of a man who had sat in the center of the group. He was nothing but a charred mass from the belt to the knees, flesh and uniform being burnt to tinder. The front part of his face and skull had been torn from a second, and the back part was bent back and filled with blood and brains like a saucer; head and neck were carried away entirely of a third soldier, and a fourth man, who had just held his tin cup to his mouth—it was still in his right hand—had nothing left of his head but the lower jaws."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 29, 1870.

THE *Press* of Philadelphia has a long article upon the "Mission of the Republican Party," and thinks it is not yet ended. Perhaps not, but all that remains for it to do is to sing its own death song—as nobody else would take that trouble—and then kick the bucket.

JOHN COVODE likes to do his work well, and for that reason he left for the Plains on Saturday last to visit the Indians and take lessons in the art of scalping, before undertaking to polish off the deserters and Reformers in Western Pennsylvania.

TO GENERAL NEGLEY, more than any other person, is Postmaster MCCLELLAND indebted for being removed. NEGLEY appears to be a power at Harrisburg and Washington. He gets GEARY to pardon cut-throats who vote for him, and GRANT to remove officers who do not.

GEN. SCHENCK writes to a friend in Washington that he does not intend to contest the seat of Colonel CAMPBELL. He has come to a very sensible conclusion, for the people are getting very tired of this sort of business. There are several other defeated Radicals who would do well to follow his example.

THE Cincinnati *Chronicle* asserts that although SCHENCK was defeated, he will get his seat. The thing is not altogether improbable. The Radical leaders care nothing for the voice of the people and tolerate elections only for form's sake. Feeling confident in their strength, they are ready to do anything to continue themselves in power. At the same time it may be that they are over-estimating themselves and under-estimating the determination of the people, who have about made up their minds that *they* have something to say as to who shall represent them in Congress.

PRESIDENT GRANT never drinks, which is proven by the following letter addressed to him, and which was found among the personal effects of a lately deceased confidence woman in New York:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24, 1870.

DEAR GENERAL:—This will introduce to you Mrs. Jones, of Kentucky. She has been to see the Surgeon General, who refers her to you. Her business is to dispose of some very superior whisky—it is capital, has age, and for the price is, I think, the best to be had in the United States. As you are purchasing by the quantity, I have also referred her to you.

Yours, F. T. DENT, A. D. C."

The only thing that looks singular about this, is that General DENT, knowing the peculiarities of his brother-in-law, should send anybody, much less the lamented Mrs. JONES, to President GRANT with the idea that he would *buy* whisky. If somebody would give it to him, he would find use for it, but to buy it—"not for Joseph."

ON the 13th of October we printed this:

How long will it be before Postmaster McClelland is turned out, and Jack Stewart put in his place? The Ring knows.

We now learn that the arrangement has been consummated, but it is a mistake to suppose that Mr. M'CLELLAND has been removed on account of incompetency. He sympathized with General MOORHEAD and the Reform movement; the Ring demanded his removal, and General GRANT obeys its orders. This is the truth concerning the matter.

WE were pleased to receive a call on Saturday from our old friend Hon. R. MILTON SPEER, Congressman-elect from the Seventeenth District. He looks just as happy as if he had received eleven hundred instead of eleven majority, inasmuch as his opponent, MORRELL, carried the district two years ago by 1,094.

Captain MCCLELLAND, of the Twenty-fourth District, also called on Saturday, on his way home from Washington and Greene counties, where he had been for several days on business, and receiving the congratulations of the victorious Democracy.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia *City Item* says, that there is a strong rumor in Washington that there will be a negro placed in some Cabinet position at no distant day. FRED. DOUGLASS of New York and a Mr. PURVIS of Philadelphia, are spoken of in that connection. We propose the name of General Doctor ANDREW JACKSON of his city whose life-long and distinguished services, as well as the fact that he wrote the life of General GRANT entitles him to some sort of recognition.

The dispatch to which we refer, winds up by saying:

It is certain that the colored or negro element will make itself heard and felt. It is no longer a seeker of favor. Not now does it wait with suppliance, in the antechamber. It demands the Right.

The colored men ask representation in the Cabinet. Will their request be granted? We shall see.

Meantime, the colored man is meditating.

All we have to say is, let the colored man meditate. It may do him good. Who knows?

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR, having returned from the West to his home in New York, has taken the stump in support of HOFFMAN and the Democratic cause.

NEW YORK POLITICS.

The attempts of the Federal officials, acting under inspiration from Washington, to control the election in New York, are becoming desperate. Their latest attempt was to spring a question of the legality of registration, which, under no circumstances, they had a right to do. This was done for the manifest purpose of precipitating a conflict between the Federal authorities and the voters.

Mayor HALL, however, fathomed the movement, and on Tuesday evening issued the following proclamation, which fully explains itself:

As a part of a manifest attempt of the Federal Government to throw every obstacle in the way of a free registry, and to obstruct naturalized citizens in their vote, Federal officials have raised a question that no registry will be legal on Wednesday, the 19th of October (which has been a day heretofore.) Therefore to prevent a collision that has been threatened by such officials with the citizens, the Mayor recommends that the places of registry be not opened on this day, but that all citizens reserve their protests until Monday, October 31, and Tuesday, November 1, which are the last days for registry, and upon those days neglect all other business until the full registration to which this city is entitled be completed. But, under no provocation, to suffer themselves at any time to be invited into a disturbance or breach of the peace.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

October 18, Evening.

There is only one hope entertained by the Radical leaders of carrying the State of New York, and that is by provoking a conflict between the voters and the armed retainers of the United States Marshal, who propose to surround the polls on the election day, and under the pretense of preserving order and regularity, prevent the Democratic vote of New York city from being cast.

It is a hopeful sign to see the authorities meeting each movement, with so much firmness and judgment, as have been displayed by Governor HOFFMAN and Mayor HALL. If any disturbances arise, the responsibility will rest upon the Radical leaders, whose undue and unconstitutional interference with the elective franchise, in the metropolitan city of the Union, bespeaks the desperate measures to which they are compelled to resort, to sustain the failing cause of the administration.

It is to be hoped that every voter in New York city, no matter what his politics may be, will recognize the importance of Mayor HALL'S proclamation, and follow its suggestive counsels to the very letter. It is not only the right of Democrats, but the right of all men to a free ballot, that is either directly or ultimately imperilled by the dictatorial interference of centralization.

If there be riot and bloodshed in New York on the 8th of November, the Federal authorities and the Radical leaders will be directly chargeable with them, despite their fine spun trickery, by which they expected to throw the *onus* of criminality upon the voters whom they have undertaken to practically disfranchise.

If we do not mistake the temper of the Chief Magistrate of New York, these political scoundrels will find in him a man equal to the occasion, and one, who knowing the right, dare maintain it against President GRANT and all the hireling ruffians that the United States Marshal may put under arms to prevent a free, fair and honest election.

The election in Missouri, on the 1st, will probably convince GRANT of the folly of interfence with the election in New York on the 8th inst.

AMERICA ABROAD.

It would puzzle the wisest among mankind to determine just what the mission of Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE to Europe is. He seems to be playing the part of a procurer for both the Prussians and French without much regard to the United States or its interests, or the interests of individual Americans in Europe.

He is simply bringing the Government of the United States into disrepute among sensible nations without the possibility of accomplishing any good results. This sort of diplomatic namby-pambyism is absolutely disgusting. If it was necessary to send out a representative of the government upon any such a mission, the idea of sending such a man as Gen. BURNSIDE is enough to render it barren of all good results, and make it a positive injury. Why was not some man of brains sent out instead of this shyster and military tyrant, who was chiefly notable during the war for his petty despotisms upon unarmed and unoffending citizens in the Northern States, and his total incapacity to command an army? With his roving commission in his pocket and his total incapacity to do anything sensible, no one need be surpaised if BURNSIDE involves this country in foreign complications at an early day.

THE largest majority ever rolled up for any candidate in Butler county, Pa., was given at the recent election to Hon. SAMUEL MARSHALL, for Associate Judge. The county is Republican, and when we mention that Judge MARSHALL is a staunch Democrat, run on the straight Democratic ticket, and was elected by nine hundred and twenty majority, it will readily be seen how highly he is held in the estimation of the citizens of that county. So much for an excellent nomination.

A NATURAL CURIOSITY,

The discovery of petroleum, or rock oil, in Western Pennsylvania and at other points, was of sufficient importance to excite the curiosity and wonder of the whole civilized world, and had the effect of opening a branch of commerce hitherto undreamed of.

The "development of oil" now and then leads to some strange discoveries—the strangest of which was yesterday called to our attention by a well known gentleman, who was an eye witness to the strange phenomenon. The "Sappho Well," belonging to R. L. BROWN and others of Kittanning, Pa., which is located some seven miles this side of Parker's Landing, has reached a depth of one thousand and twenty-five feet. No oil had been discovered at this point, but a vast reservoir of gas was struck, which for several days has been rushing from the mouth of the well with great force and in sufficient quantities to amply supply the city of New York with light.

Nor is the great escape of gas the only curious thing connected with this strange well. Large quantities of salt are thrown up to a great hight by the force of the gas, and scattered around for a considerable distance about the mouth of the well. We were shown a specimen of the salt thrown out of this well, and found it to be finely granulated, and to all intents and purposes, as well calculated for table use, as that made by the usual modes of evaporation. It is not hard like the common rock salt, but is easily pulverized.

These phenomena taken in connection, may have no inconsiderable commercial significance. Suppose this supply of gas to be inexhaustible, cannot it be utilized and conveyed to all the cities, towns, villages and hamlets within a radius of two hundred miles at comparatively a small expense to the consumer, and at the same time pay an immense profit to a company undertaking the enterprise?

Again, suppose that the supply of gas will shortly be exhausted, do not the facts already developed show that there is a bed—perhaps an exhaustless supply—of ready made salt within one thousand feet of the surface, that only awaits the adventurous pick-axe of the miner, to revolutionize the production of salt in this region, and make fortunes for those who choose to turn it to account?

Our informant states that the people in the vicinity of the well are in a state of profound and increasing wonder over its strange freaks. It undoubtedly opens a new field for scientific explorations.

THE Radical press has been raising a great row about the defeat of SCHENCK in the Third Ohio District, and there has been a great deal of loud talk about contesting his seat because, as alleged, the Democratic election judges in some of the districts refused to let the inmates of the National Asylum for disabled soldiers at Dayton vote on the day of the election. The following decision, rendered by the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio, which is composed exclusively of Radical judges covers the whole ground:

No. 376. John F. Sinks vs. David W. Reese. Error to the Common Pleas of Montgomery county.

BRINKERHOFF, C. J., held:

1. Asylums for disabled volunteer soldiers of the United States are among the "needful buildings" for the erection of which the Government of the United States, through the medium of a corporation created by itself or otherwise; may purchase and hold territory, under the provisions of Article 1, Section 8, of the Constitution of the United State.

2. When territory for such purposes is so purchased by "the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be," the Government of the United States is invested, under the provisions of the same section, with exclusive jurisdiction over the same and its appurtenances in all cases whatsoever.

3. The inmates of such an asylum, resident within such territory, being within the exclusive jurisdiction of a government other than that of the State within whose boundaries such asylum or territory may be situated, are not residents of such a State, within the meaning of article 5, section 1, of the Constitution of Ohio; and where the Constitution of such State confers the elective franchise upon residents thereof as one, the inmates of such an asylum, resident within such teritory, are not entitled to vote at any election held within and under the laws of such State.

Under this decision, which was made unanimously, the election judges would have been liable to a prosecution for violating their oaths of office and receiving illegal votes, had they done otherwise than reject the votes said to have been rejected. In addition to this the Radical Committee of Montgomery county, a few days before the election, issued a circular declaring that the inmates of the Asylum had no legal right to vote, and that they would not undertake to vote them. If Mr. SCHENCK seeks to contest the seat of Col. CAMPBELL on the grounds set up by his friends, he will find the decision of the Supreme Court a hard thing to get over.

IN a resume of our successes, the Easton *Sentinel* thus refers to the efforts of the Western Pennsylvania Democracy:

Much of this grand result is due to the gallant Democracy of the West, as their indomitable perseverance, unceasing labors and shrewd political maneuvering assisted very greatly in bringing about this glorious result, and in the name of the Democracy of the entire State we thus publicly thank them for their assistance rendered in rolling back the black surge of Radical rule. Of the six Congressmen gained, four are really west of the Alleghenies mountains. This is a proud day's work for them, and gives them stronger claims than ever to recognition in the management of the party in this State.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS—COMPARATIVE PRODUCTION.

The diversity of soil and climate embraced within the United States, and their adaptability to the production of all the necessaries, as well as many of the luxuries of life, go far to render us independent of the rest of the world, and places it in our power to supply the wants, to a very great extent, of our sister nations.

A great many foolish writers and short-sighted partisans have made the attempt to array the different sections of the country against each other on account of their peculiar products. Nothing could be at greater variance with the best interests of the country than this sort of policy. Men cannot reverse the decrees of Nature, but must conform to them to execute the grand plan originally laid down, to work out national greatness and political and social economy.

That the South is peculiarly adapted to the production of cotton, sugar, rice,, &c.; and the North to the production of breadstuffs, meat and the like, reasonable men will not question, and that each section should devote itself to its particular productions, and by exchanging commodities, assist in each other's mutual advancement and prosperity, ought to be by this time a proposition upon which all men should stand agreed. Every attempt to reverse it has proven a failure so far, and will undoubtedly continue so.

From the last report of the Department of Agriculture we glean a number of interesting facts touching upon the matter under consideration. The crops of grain, potatoes, hay, &c., the main products of that section of the country laying north of MASON'S and DIXON'S line for 1870, are generally up to the average, exceeding it in some instances and falling below it in others.

Of the wheat crop, when harvested, the States report as follows, (the figures 10 representing an average:) Maine, 10.1; New Hampshire, 9; Vermont, 9.6; Massachusetts, 10; Connecticut, 9.7; New York, 9.1; New Jersey, 8.1; Pennsylvania, 9; Delaware, 7; Maryland, 8.2; Virginia, 8; North Carolina, 10.5; South Carolina, 9.5; Georgia, 11; Alabama, 11; Mississippi, 10; Texas, 9; Arkansas, 10.6; Tennessee, 9.8; West Virginia, 10 Kentucky, 9.6; Missouri, 9.3; Illinois, 10.1; Indiana, 9.5; Ohio, 9.5; Nebraska, 9.6; California, 9.7; Oregon 10.3. In New York the gathered crop was injured by heavy rains. In New Jersey and Pennsylvania, complaints are heard of shrunken grain, in some cases "hardly worth thrashing." The "scab" proved a serious injury in Maryland and Virginia, caused by heavy rains previous to harvest. Some smut in North Carolina and injury from wet weather in West Virginia. In Kentucky there was considerable rust in the low lands along the Ohio and Kentucky rivers. Frequent rains damaged the grain in the shock in Tennessee and Minnesota. The Michigan harvest was frequently interrupted by rain, and some grain sprouted in the shock. In Kansas the crop was gathered in good condition, but was considerably damaged by wet weather in August. The quality of the grain thrashed is generally excellent, in many cases compensating for deficient quantity.

The corn crop in many localities has sustained serious injuries from the drouth during the latter part of July, and during the month of August, but generally it will be above the average. Illinois will lead as the great corn producing State this year, followed by Missouri. All the other corn producing sections of the West reach the average and frequently go above it fifteen or twenty per cent. Rye, oats and barley were generally harvested in good condition, with slight local drawbacks. There is an apparent diminution in the rye crop, and also in the barley product. The estimated yield is tolerably fair. Tennessee, Michigan, North Carolina, West Virginia, and Wisconsin are the only States which report the prospect for buckwheat above or up to an average; the Middle and Western States indicate a decline of five to ten per cent.; New England, fifteen to twenty per cent.

Potatoes suffered from the drouth and destructive insects in almost every locality, and but few report a yield in excess of, or even up to an average crop. The hay crop is short in almost every State in the Union. The tobacco crop only shows a medium yield as to quantity, and of fair quality in most sections where it is produced.

In wool a slightly increased weight of fleece as compared with an average yield of wool is reported in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maryland, Arkansas, Minnesota, and Oregon; and an average weight in Virginia, Kansas, and California. Other States report a decline ranging from 2 to 10 per cent. A small general decline is reported.

There is a decrease reported in the number of fattening hogs, as follows: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisana, Arkansas, Illinois, from 5 to 7 per cent.; in Indiana, Texas, and Oregon, 5 to 10 per cent.; and an increase of from 2 to 5 per cent. in Maine, Vermont, New York, New Jersey Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and California; and 5 to 10 per cent. in Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska. The condition as to size and weight generally compares favorably with that of former years, except in several of the Southern States and in Illinois; Indiana, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Oregon, which indicate depreciation in this regard.

Concerning the great Southern staple—cotton—there is considerable complaint of damage to the crop from rust, the worms, and unfavorable August weather, but the general prospect is not discouraging. The average of reports from North Carolina shows the condition 5 per cent. better than at the same date last year; but there are reports of injury by rust, and of bolls falling off, caused by wet weather. South Carolina 5 per cent above, but rust prevalent, and the yield diminished by intensely hot and dry weather. Georgia 5 per cent. above, with the rust and worms deteriorating the crop to some extent. Rust and dry weather have done considerable damage on the gray lands fertilized with guano. In Florida the condition is 15 per cent. above last year. In Alabama the rust, the drouth, and the boll worm have wrought serious damage, while in some localities rain induced rot and extensive shedding of young bolls; an average of reports, however shows the general prospect of the State to be as good as at the same date last year. Mississippi also reports an average condition though complaints are numerous of the depredations of the boll-worm and of the shedding of bolls from frequent rains. Louisiana 8 per cent. above average condition; the crop was later than usual, and the rains and the caterpillars did some damage. Texas 9 per cent. above, with increased avreage.

The Charleston *Courier* in summing up the cotton crops of 1869-70, presents the following interesting table:

The summing up of the crop of 1869-70, as shown by our statement, is 3,203,828 bales, an increase in production of 845,459 bales over 1868-69. This increase has been mainly absorbed by European countries, as will be seen by the annexed comparative statement of foreign exports for the last two years:

	1869	1870
To Great Britain	989,491	1,447,849
To France	225,185	246,430
To north of Europe, Spain, &c	233,650	348,844
Total	1,447,327	2,174,123
		1,447,346
Increase		726,796

After making the necessary deductions there is left for home consumption, north and south, 964,642 bales. We have put down for southern consumption 112,000 bales, which includes 12,000 bales taken for consumption in Virginia, and counted in the exports from that State, leaving for northern consumption 852,842 bales against 840,720 bales in 1869, showing an increase of 12,122 bales.

The value of the crop of the past year (1869-70) may be put down in round numbers at $325,000,000. This immense amount of money has been of incalculable benefit to the entire country.

The summing up of the crop as developed in our statement, exceeds the estimates of the most sanguine in the early part of the past season from a half to three-quarters of a million of bales, which proves the utter fallacy of the advance statements of growing crops which are heralded throughout Europe and the Northern States for the purpose of affecting prices. Such statements work great injury to the planter as well as to the buyer and consumer.

Congressional—Official Vote.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Speer, D.	Morrell, R.
Blair	2,855	3,335
Cambria	2,843	2,943
Huntingdon	2,961	2,375
Mifflin	1,676	1,671
	10,335	10,324
Speer's maj.	11	

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Sherwood, D.	Armstrong, R.
Lycoming	4,279	3,414
Clinton	2,291	1,524
Centre	3,441	2,653
Tioga	2,497	4,188
Potter	697	1,399
	13,205	13,178
Sherwood's maj.	27	

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

	Foster, D.	Stewart, R.
Westmoreland	6,020	4,487
Indiana	2,184	3,778
Fayette	4,195	3,404
	12,399	11,669
	11,669	
Foster's maj.	730	

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

	M'Clelland, D.	Donley, R.
Washington	4,826	4,507
Beaver	2,293	2,785
Lawrence	1,757	2,617
Greene	3,401	1,596
	12,277	11,505
M'Clelland's maj.	772	

IN the Washington and Beaver Legislative District the vote stands:

Dem.			*Rad.*
Jackson	6,867.	Shurlock	6,949
Donaldson	6,934.	Lindman	7,503
Grable	6,931.	Mickey	7,338

It will be noticed that SHURLOCK has only 15 majority over DONALDSON, and 18 over GRABLE.

We feel so remarkably amiable this week, that we would not say a provoking or tantalizing word for any consideration. *Waynesburg Messenger.*

We always did think that Brother PAULEY was the most amiable man in Western Pennsylvania. Since the election of Capt. MCCLELLAND to Congress, we are sure of it.

BY a law passed by the Minnesota Legislature last winter the statute of limitation of action on mortgages was reduced from twenty to ten years. The act took effect on the 8th of September last, and it behooves eastern mortgages to look to their securities, or they will outlaw under this curious legislation.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, after the official vote in the Twenty-first District was announced, Hon. HENRY D. FOSTER was serenaded by several hundred citizens of Greensburg. The assemblage was addressed by Hon. EDGAR COWAN and General FOSTER. We copy from the Greensburg *Argus.*

Mr. COWAN said:

This was a white man's victory alone. All the colored vote was cast against us. No negro ought to be asked for his vote. The Democratic party was opposed to the extension of the elective franchise to the negro, and it had no right to ask support from the negro. There was no necessity for it, and intelligent, reliable white men enough would rally to the aid of the Democratic party, and the country would be saved. He hoped the Democrats would, in the exercise of the new powers granted them by the people, set a good example in the administration of government; in the expenditure of the public money, and in the management of public interests.

GENERAL FOSTER APPEARS UPON THE SCENE.

General Foster having now appeared and made his way through the crowd, was loudly cheered, and responded:

GENTLEMEN: I am very sorry that Mr. Cowan has cut his speech short, as he is much more able to entertain you this evening than I am, and I wish he had gone on. I thank you for this manifestation of your regard in tendering this serenade, and I must confess that the result of this election is gratifying to me—gratifying, because of the renewed confidence in me expressed by the people of this District at the ballot box—and gratifying because it is a signal rebuke to the Congress of 1868, which refused to grant me a seat in it, although lawfully elected and legally entitled to it. The parties who took part in that transaction alleged that my election was procured by fraud, and that I could only obtain a majority of forty-one, and that majority was had by importing votes. The result of the late elections have shown that those most prominent in my rejection have been themselves condemned by their own constituents. [A voice: "How are you, John Cessna?"]

But, gentlemen, the credit of this great victory is not due to me, but is due to the people of this district themselves—they it is who have accomplished it—and what I desire just now to say, is merely to express my gratitude and thankfulness for that partiality which has made me the subject of their choice and conferred upon me the honor of representing them in the 42d Congress. The victory is not entirely due to the Democratic party, but many of my supporters were Republicans, and to them I return my sincere thanks for their support, and it is but right and proper that I should express some regard and thankfulness to them.

I trust, gentlemen, that the confidence reposed in me by the people of this district shall never be misplaced; that the trust they have placed in me shall never be betrayed; that I shall be able to discharge the duties of my office faithfully and honestly, and at its close return to private life and be able again to mix with them, with the consciousness of having faithfully performed my duty. I will always remember this manifestation of the people's regard towards me, thus strongly evinced by their votes at the recent election, both in public and in private life, and I hope that the cordiality of feeling which now exists between them and myself shall always exist. Again, gentlemen, I thank you for this demonstration, and invite you all to my house to partake of such hospitality as it may afford, and if you cannot all come to-night, I hope you will return. "*The latch-string always hangs out.*"

Three cheers were then given for General Foster; three cheers for General Coulter, and three cheers for Abraham Greenawalt, Jr., and the procession re-formed—the band struck up—the crowd moved off—and the very happy and successful impromptu demonstration of the night was over.

AT the LEE meeting in Louisville a few days ago, Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE said:

If the spirit that animates the assembly before me to-night shall become general and extend over the whole country, then indeed may we say that the wounds of the late war are truly healed. We ask only for him what we concede to the many qualities of others. Among the more eminent of the Federal generals who fell during the war, or have since died, may be mentioned Thomas and McPherson. What Confederate would refuse to raise his cap as their funeral trains passed by? [Applause.] Or grudge to drop a flower upon their soldiers graves? And why? Because they were men of courage and honor, true to their convictions of right, and soldiers whose hands were unstained by cruelty or pillage. [Great applause.]"

A NUMBER of ladies connected with the Hollywood Memorial Association of Richmond, Va., have published a circular requesting the friends and admirers of Gen. R. E. LEE throughout the whole country and abroad to unite with them in a contribution for an equestrian bronze statue of the deceased chieftain, of the best workmanship, to be erected in the soldiers' portion of Hollywood Cemetery. The circular says:

"A most eligible site, overlooking, this whole section, and in the centre of the part appropriated to the remains of the dead from the battle-field of Gettysburg, has been offered by the association to his family for his final resting place, under our loving and continual care, and that of Virginia and the South. If the body should lie elsewhere, it is still fitting to erect a monument to his memory in the midst of the heroes who fell fighting under his leadership. It is proposed that on the memorial days to be observed throughout the South every congregation, Christian and Hebrew, make their contributions for this object."

THE Philadelphia *Ledger*, a paper that is generally correct in its statements, badly blunders when it says that Pennsylvania will have but ten Democrats in the next Congress. It credits the Twentieth District with electing C. W. GILFILLAN, Republican, when he was defeated by SAMUEL GRIFFITH, Democrat by 771 majority. The Pennsylvania delegation in the next Congress will stand, Republicans 12, Democrats 11, Independent 1, unless some of the newly elected members re defrauded out of their seats.

A PRIVATE letter from the Hon. A. H. STEPHENS represents him in very deplorable health, he being feeble and unable to leave his room.

TROOPS are wanted in Arkansas to whip the people into the support of the Radical cause.

JUNE MEMORIES.

The leaves drift down in forest ways;
The wind moans with a voice of pain;
But through the dim October days,
Like chords of some sweet haunting tune,
The memories of a happy June
Come back to me again—

A June for evermore that lies,
A space of purest, rarest bliss,
Shrined in delicious memories;
Sweet winds and sweeter silence blent
With dewy twilights, and the scent
Of thick-flowered clematis;

Long cloudless morning hours that pass
Under oak shadows cool and dark;
The drone of insects in the grass,
Through the hot noon-day hushed and still,
Pierced only by the trill
Of one up-soaring lark;

The plash of oars at even tide;
The low clear rippling of the stream
Against the boat. Faint breezes glide
With lisping rustle in the reeds,
And slowly from the bank recedes
The sunset's violet gleam—

Lingering in mossy lanes to hear
The nightingale's first liquid notes
Pour rich and full. From meadows near,
Mown newly, fragrant breaths arise;
The moon across the tranquil skies
A globe of silver floats.

And all through the long summer days
My heart thrills to the fervent tones
Of one loved voice; a tender gaze
Follows me ever. Strangely bright
Life lies beneath love's mystic light.
But now the wild wind moans.

From their dead stalks the flowers are gone,
The leaves are swept by autumn rain;
I watch in silence and alone;
And by the wood fire's reddening blaze,
The memories of the sweet June days
Come back to me again.

DEATH OF AN INEBRIATE.

Raise me up gently—there—
Oh! give me a breath of the pure cold air;
I am dying at last—
I am going so fast—
But no one will care how soon I am cold—
They'll hurry me under the damp, dark mold.
And "only a pauper," they'll say as they pass,
"Another poor wretch is buried—alas!
That all were not lying beneath the sod
Who set at naught the great laws of God."

Bring me water I pray;
I drank nothing else in my childhood's day,
How it ran by our door!—
How it sent on the shore!—
Oh! why did I drink from the poisoned bowl
That has wrecked my life and ruined my soul?
That has laid in the grave my lovely wife,
And filled my life with bitterest strife?
Why are you here? Can you say me a prayer?
Do you think I can find forgiveness up there?

What a wretch I have been!
None but God knoweth how great is my sin.
But the bowl I've forsook—
Have you 'mong you a book—
The book that tells of the "prodigal son?"
Ah! the life that God gave me is almost gone—
The shadows are deepening, my eyes are dim—
I have heard your prayer and beautiful hymn;
I may be forgiven—God knows alone—
I shall trust and hope to behold his throne.

I am going—good bye!—
No one loves me down here—I hope that on high
My pure wife waits for me
By the great crystal sea—
She loved me till death so true was her heart—
'Twill be sweet to meet her, never to part,
My life has been bitter—I'm glad 'tis most o'er,
Your faces look sad—oh! strive ye to save
Some youth from despair and a vile drunkard's grave.

At the funeral obsequies of Gen. LEE at Memphis on Tuesday last, the following was read by Rev. RICHARD HINES:

REQUIEM FOR GENERAL LEE.

BY MARY E. POPE.

Toll the solemn funeral bell
With loving, reverent hand,
The mournful news to tell,
Through all the stricken land,
That our king of men is dead—Lee is dead.

The sable hangings drape
From mansion proud and cot;
Let the drooping badge of crape
Witness fear in every spot,
That we mourn our royal dead—Lee is dead.

Call a sacred Sabbath rest;
Mid the week-day sport and toil;
Let the city's sordid breast
Cease its clamor and turmoil,
Mourning for the mighty dead—Lee is dead.

Let the slow-paced funeral train
Through the silent highways go,
Let music's wailing strain
Speak a Nation's deathless woe,
That her peerless prince is dead—Lee is dead.

Let eloquence proclaim,
With all the skill of art,
The deeds that made his fame
Part of the Southern heart,
With these words such anguish speak—Lee is dead.

In our calends mark the day,
That our children through all time
May learn with pride to say,
How his goodness, half divine,
tched his greatness; and he's dead—Lee is dead.

Lee is dead—in all the earth
Where the lightning bears the word,
Men will pause in toil or mirth,
And, with souls in homage stirred,
Say, the Southern hero's dead—Lee is dead.

Lee is dead—but living still
In fair Dixie's bleeding heart,
Where, with pangs that will not kill,
Rankles deep the barbed dart
Of a pride with sorrow wed—in her dead.

Lee is dead—and with the brave
Let us lay our hates to rest;
Not a flag of discord wave
Over the buried hero's breast.
Peace and love are with the dead—Lee is dead.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, October 17, 1870.

A Diamond Belle in South Africa.

A writer who professes to have visited the diamond regions of South Africa, and of which he relates marvelous tales, quite throwing in the shade those told in the "Arabian Nights," describes a reception given by President Brandt of the Transvaal Republic. We make an extract:

"Some of the court ladies present appeared to be almost laden down with diamonds. They also wore the richest material in dresses, and the brilliant diamonds were shown off to their greatest advantage when contrasted with the dark complexions of some of the distinguished female guests from adjoining States. One lady in particular made a special display of the precious jewels. Her dark hair was rolled and puffed, and fairly studded with the brilliants. She wore ring clusters outside of her white kids, and gold bracelets with galaxies of starry gems. On her bosom she wore a single brilliant valued at £11,000. This precious gem, set against a background of black point lace, shone forth with the lustre of Venus, as she sometime appears through an opening in a heavy bank of clouds, with a cold dark sky beyond. The heavy flounces of her dress were looped up all around and fastened with clusters of the same precious jewels. As she passed across the room and turned around the piercing rays would shoot continually from the dark folds, positively dazzling to the eyes of a spectator. The handle of her fan even glittered with small gems. A person might have gone behind her in a crowd and plucked whole fortunes from her person by handfuls."

—"My dear Madam, can you give me a glass of grog?" asked a fatigued traveller in Arkansas, as he entered a cabin on the roadside. "I ain't got a drop, stranger." replied the women. But a gentleman told me that you had a barrel." "Why, good gracious," replied the women, What do you reckon one barrel of whiskey is to me and my children, when we are out of milk?"

—A man in Indiana the other day lost a cow by allowing her to travel at will on the railroad, and the company refused to reimburse him. He proceeded to collect his pay singularly by taking up a rail and allowing a train to run over the embankment. The engineer and fireman were killed.

THE SIEGE OF STRASBURG.

Scenes in the City—Sufferings of the Inhabitants.

A correspondent who managed on two different occasions to visit Strasburg during its recent siege by the Prussian forces, writes the following graphic account of the scenes in the city before the surrender. The date of his last visit was the 17th of September. He says:

The scene in the streets was touching. I am writing, mind, of a period somewhat distant from the date of my first visit. The well-to-do inhabitants had all left and gone—gone never to return while Strasburg held out—but there was still all the picturesqueness of the resident poor. My own quarters were a cellar. Let me tell you in what condition I found the hotel keeper who had so comfortably lodged me during my last visit.

At the bottom of his house, the entire roof of which had been carried away by one shell, as he assured me, but as I believe by two or three, was a stair leading to a set of cellars, built below the level of the ground, a most unusual mode of construction in Strasburg, except in the oldest houses. Below, stairs—say some half a dozen steps down—all was pitch dark, but when a tread announced a visitor, a poor little beggar boy appeared in the distance with a light. He led the way through an outer cellar filled with fragments of packing-cases, and all the *debris* of a large and well-ordered house. This cellar communicated with a dismal little yard, built within the building and surrounded on all sides by the walls of the house, and beyond this yard lay a large vaulted structure, in the corner of which, by the flickering embers of an ill-kept fire, sat a woman nursing a child and a man carving a toy for another child at his knee, by the little light which crept in through the bars of the narrow grating looking on the yard. An old woman lay moaning, in mental anguish rather than in bodily pain, on an overturned wine bin, which served as a bedstead, and did not answer the purpose badly, seeing that it kept a couple of matrasses and a plentiful supply of coverlets from all contact with the dampish floor. Another wine bin in a corner, similarly furnished, apparently served as a resting place for the rest of the family. The provisions were kept in a couple of clothes boxes, while other boxes of the same kind probably contained such clothes and valuables as the family had deemed it prudent at all hazards to save. There was an abundant supply of wine in an undisturbed bin ranged the entire length of one side of the wall. The remains of a meal were spread upon an old broken billiard table, which had probably been carried down into the cellar long before, and which now was partly supported in a horizontal position by means of a chair and a heap of music books piled up under one of the corners.

The family received me courteously, for the innate breeding of the nation never deserts them, but it was impossible for them to throw off the weight on the spirits imposed by such gloomy surroundings. I was asked for news of what was happening in the daylight as if the street overhead were a thousand miles away. I endeavored to reassure my hosts by describing the German fire as having sensibly slackened, and indeed from the moment of my descending the stairs the report had gradually become fainter and fainter until when I stood in the farthest cellar, they seemed to have entirely died away. But the poor landlord only smiled, and taking me by the hand he led me through the semi-darkness to his own bedside, and then ordering the family to keep silence for a moment, he bade me place my ear close to the wall. I am not prepared to account for it, I can only record the fact that the firing at once became distinctly audible, and that every discharge seemed to shake the foundations of the house (on a level with which we were). "They have got nearer since last night," said the landlord, quietly, as he walked back to finish his toy. It wanted but this to complete the utter wretchedness of the situation within this scene of dirt, darkness, discomfort, and perhaps privation, without the steady, continuous booming of the German guns, a discharge from which might at any moment bring the whole mass of the superstructure in hideous ruin on the roof which formed the last shelter of the unhappy beings below. It wanted but this and the poor landlord's "They have got nearer since last night," uttered with all the quietness of despair.

I have dwelt on this scene because it gives a fair idea of the manner of living of the citizens of Strasburg from the time of my second visit to the day of the capitulation. Some scenes I beheld were worse, for there was sickness to aggravate their misery; others were slightly better as being laid in a more cheerful region, in cases where the inmates of a house had still the courage to brave the danger for the sake of the comforts of its upper chambers. But this, I repeat, was the average scene. Ordinary intercourse as between household and household there was none. Each imprisoned family lived in the strictest seclusion, save in the rare intervals of the bombardment, when the wretched creatures crept forth ghost-like from their living tombs, and, with their eyes scorched by the daylight, exchanged hurried greetings in the open air. But even this underground life was not without its more cheerful side. There were cellers in which a kind of devilish revelry was kept up with the same regularity as the bombardment by day and by night. In one of these, near the Kleber Square, lit by innumerable candles in paper lanterns, that threw a sickly yellow glare on walls and floor; I found some five-and-thirty men, their countenances, gestures and language betraying every form of unhealthy excitement, from the feverishness of intoxication by drink, to the delirium of intoxication by despair. Games were going on furiously, and there was the greatest diversity of amusements and of occupation, with this to give them consistency, that the one object of every man was evidently to create an artificial consciousness as to surrounding circumstances, to overlay and smother the sense of the real situation that lay heavy at his heart. Here sat a group playing at the eternal dominoes, and here again another party whiled away the hours at "knuckle down," the winner to have a two sous piece from each player whenever he guessed which of the closed fists held a piece of coin. Beside them, but wholly unheeded in the excitement of their play, was a poor little Savoyard—by what means he had found his way into such strange company who can tell—stringing his harp with trembling, dirty hands as a prelude to "Viva Garibaldi! Viva la Franco!" a people's song, born of the Italian campaign.

There was no lack of drink about, for the cellars—and this was a cellar—were for the most part full of beer and wine; and these had produced their usual effect. Some of the wretches sang, others fought—the shambling shin-scraping, hair-pulling fights of this side of the British Channel and the Atlantic Ocean. It was a strange higgledy piggledy of individualities, German in the main as to type, but strangely streaked with French characterists—Germans in its ferocious doggedness, French in its fierce demonstration, self abandonment, and despair. Such was the scene in this modern Pompeii of living men. I could take you to other scenes less repulsive, though hardly less saddening, where the light of religious faith still burned brightly amid the physical darkness, and where the heroism of the men off the walls of the beleaguered city was put to shame by the sublimer heroism of weak women who assuaged the pangs of the wounded and closed the eyes of the dying. I could show you a brave girl—pure and stainless virgin—I swear it by my faith in all that is noble and holy—waching for thirteen days and nights *alone* in the outbuilding of a little brewery by the straw couches of five sorely-wounded men performing for them, absolutely without help of any, all the most menial and all the most gentle offices that come within the wide scope of the labors of her sex; and coming one day into that dismal reveller's den I have just described, like an angel of light and goodness decending on an errand of mercy into the lost circle of the Inferno, to ask for pity's sake that some one would come to help her bear away a corpse. I could linger forever on the scene that struck a holy awe into the wildest of us, as we entered that outhouse and beheld four silent, sorely stricken men most decently disposed upon their rude couches, while in their midst, reverently covered with a clean sheet, and decently disposed for Christian burial, with the cross upon his breast, lay him we came to seek. I could show how that reverence which entered into all our hearts alike was intensified by the chivalrous respect of the men who had yet life and hope before them for her who had not feared to trust her innocence to their honor, in order that she might fulfill a Christian's duty in snatching them from the jaws of death.

I could dwell on this till, perhaps, I wearied the patience of the reader, though my own enthusiasm would never tire, but it is time that I should leave these underground refuges of all the misery, the wickedness, the heroism, and the despair of the belsagured city.

How Cable Messages are Transmitted.

The Journal of the Telegraph thus describes the manner in which European news is sent over the cable:

"Here is a man sitting in a dark room at Heart's Content. The ocean cable terminates here. A fine wire attached thereto is made to surround two small cores of soft iron. As the electric wave, produced by a few pieces of copper and zinc at Valentia, passes through the wire, these cores become magnetic enough to move the slightest object. A looking-glass, half an inch in diameter, is fixed on a bar of iron one-tenth of an inch square and half an inch long. On this tiny glass a lamp is made to glare so that its light is reflected on a tablet on the wall. The language of the cable is denoted by the shifting of this reflected light from side to side. Letter by letter is thus expressed in this flitting idiom, in utter silence, on the wall. There is no record made by the machine except as the patient watcher calls out to a comrade the translated flashes as they come, and which he records. It seems like a miracle of patience. There is something of awe creeps over us as we see the evidence of a human touch 3,000 miles away swaying that tip of light."

BATTLE OF BALLOONS.

An Aerial Combat—Fighting Aeronauts.

The following extraordinary statement appears in the *Nouvelles de Jour*, a Belgian paper. It is contained in the note to that journal by one of its correspondents at the seat of war, which note was conveyed by a carrier pigeon:

PARIS, October 1, 1870.

Nadar returned yesterday to Paris. His return was not, however, effected without much trouble, although his balloon was directed by a good wind and favorable currents since his departure from Tours. But let me relate the particulars of his voyage in chronological order. He left Tours at 6 o'clock in the morning and arrived in view of Paris at 11 o'clock, floating about 3,000 meteres above the Fort of Charenton. At the same time as the Intrepide, which was the name of M. Nadar's balloon appeared in sight a second balloon was seen in the same direction. M. Nadar waved a long streamer with the French national colors. Immediately afterward a national flag floated from the car of the other balloon. Loud "hurrahs," and cries of C'est Durouf," from the garrison of the fort greeted the appearance of the two aeronauts, whose balloons gradually approached. Suddenly, and when at a short distance from each other, a loud report was heard in the air followed by a series of explosions. These were at first supposed to be triumphal signals or demonstrations, until M. Nadar was observed to fling himself into the netting of his balloon and cling to its sides. During this time the other aeronaut continued discharging shots at M. Nadar and his balloon. The Intrepide was descending rapidly and it appeared evident to the spectators below that some incomprehensible event had taken place above. But mark what the French flag of the neighboring balloon came to. It was withdrawn, and a black and yellow standard was observed to be floating in its place. All was explained. "Treason." "It is a Prussian balloon." "He has fired on the Intrepide," were the cries that burst simultaneously from the French people. Nadar was supposed to have been lost. His balloon was falling quickly, and had once more nearly reached the earth when M. Nadar was observed busily engaged in casting out ballast. Thereupon his balloon re-ascends, and M. Nadar was seen again to climb up the network and by a marvellous effort to stop a hole in his balloon made by the shot of his adversary. The Intrepide then became the assailant, several shots having been fired by M. Nadar at the Prussian balloon, which suddenly whirled about and fell to the ground with giddy velocity. As soon as it reached the earth a detachment of Uhlans, who were in the plain, and who had been following the aerial combatants throughout this exciting struggle, rushed forth, and, surrounding the balloon, received their champion—God knows in what condition. They then hastened off at full speed to the Prussian advance-post. In the meantime, M. Nadar safely decended at Charenton, where he is still at this moment." The *Echo du Parlement*, commenting on this recital, observes: "While the *Nouvelles du Jour* was publishing this extraordinary account of an aerial combat, we read in the correspondence addressed from Versailles to the *Times* of the 30th September the following paragraph: 'An inexplicable phenomenon has been witnessed at Versailles. Two balloons, attached to each other, were seen hovering over Paris, moved by a strong east wind in the direction of the Forest of St. Germans, but they suddenly disappeared behind some distant trees.'" The Brussels journal also states that a smaller balloon was perceived about the same time above Neffe, near Bastogne, near which place it seemed to have slowly descended. It was supposed to have ascended from the garrison of Metz.

The Baby Murderess.

The London Spectator, in a final review of the case of Margaret Waters, lately hanged for the crime of murdering by starvation and narcotics a child named Cowen, says:

The case made out at the Central Criminal Court against Margaret Waters, one of the two women charged with the wholesale murder of children in a baby-farming house at Brixton, is so complete and clear that there can be no doubt of the justice of her sentence. Whatever may have been thought before as to the possibility of the death of some of the children being caused by such neglect as would amount to manslaughter, it is evident now there was an organized system in that house; that children were "adopted" with a view of being slowly murdered by starvation and narcotics, and that the child Cowen fell a victim to that treatment.

A review of the facts connected with the child Cowen shows us that Waters took the active part in procuring him from his grandfather, and that she had the chief management of the house at Brixton. We first hear of her in connection with an advertisement offering to adopt a child on payment of a small premium. A musician named Cowen, living at Brixton, wrote to the address given in this advertisement, and made an appointment at some railway station, with a person calling herself Willis. This person turned out to be Waters, and to her care Mr. Cowen confided the illegitimate child of his daughter. The child, which was then a very fine, healthy child, was taken away on the 17th of May. A premium of £2 was paid with it, Waters at first refused to take the money, and had to be pressed to take it. She said at the time that double the sum was only mentioned in the advertisement to prevent numbers of applicants, and she gave an account of herself and her husband to show that she was not in want of money.

The next thing Mr. Cowen heard about the child was from a police sergeant, who had also answered an advertisement about adoption, and had heard from a Mrs. Oliver. Going to a railrway station with the sergeant, he saw Mrs. Oliver, who turned out to be Ellis, and who was wearing the same dress he had seen upon Waters at a similar interview. Ellis was followed home, and the next day the house was searched. Eleven children were found there, five supported by a weekly allowance, and these five in fair condition, the rest adopted children, living huddled on a sofa, dressed in foul and wet clothes, looking thin and wasted, all of them in a sort of stupor, and two of them as if they were dying. The child Cowen, such a fine, healthy child three weeks before, had scarcely a bit of flesh on its bones, and could only be recognized by its hair, could not cry, could hardly be wakened when it was asleep, and looked more like a shriveled up monkey than a human being. Waters being taxed with its murder, told Mr. Cowen that he had only given her two pounds for its keeping. While the house was being searched, the children on the sofa were hastily cleaned, and bottles of milk were placed beside them. The child Cowen was at once taken to a wet nurse, and for a time it seemed to rally; but it soon relapsed into a stupor, and that gave place to death. Want of food while it was young, the administration of laudanum, a bottle smelling of which was found in the house, and which the doctor, called for the defense, said, "killed children like a shot," extreme wasting, the natural result of such treatment, and congestion of the brain, were the operating causes.

It is needless to go through the medical theories started by the defence, or to hint at the "charitable presumptions" which are suggested. The woman Waters' own statement is conclusive. "You only gave me two pounds, Mr. Cowen." It was clear that a child must starve upon that, and the narcotics enabled it to starve noiselessly. The woman's afterthought that the child was intended for a wealthy couple, and that its death was a great loss to her in a pecuniary point of view, is contradicted by her own words as well as by the whole of her conduct. If it had been her interest to keep the child alive, she would have carefully separted it from those it was her interest to murder. It is not as if she was so much accustomed to the one branch of her terrible trade that her skill failed her when she wished to make an exception. The children for whom she had a weekly allowance tell a different story. They were running about in the open air, were properly fed, in fair health, and have since been given up to their friends. It is true that they were older children, and the danger of bringing up young babies by hand is so great that the deaths are said to be thirty per cent. on an average. But here we have the keynote of the system. All the adopted children were young babies. "I wish for one as young as possible, that it may know but ourselves as its parents," wrote Mrs. Oliver, in her decoy letter. We may be sure that if an older child was offered there was some reason for declining it. The ship builder or house decorator did not like its looks. It was too old to accustom itself to a new family. It would not put up so readily with starvation and narcotics, and its body could not be disposed of so safely as if it was five or six weeks old.

Affecting Incidents.

The late terrible floods at Harper's Ferry developed much individual heroism. The Rev. Dr. Dutton and family lived in a brick house on Herr's Island. On Friday night the foundation of his house began to give way, and stepping out into the hall, he was struck by a falling timber and fell senseless to the floor. Mrs. Dutton signaled to the house immediately opposite, a strong building, and from the second story a rope was thrown to her. She tied this around one of the servant girls, and she was drawn across the street to the next house, through water fifteen feet deep. The rope was returned, the other servant sent over in the same manner, then the still unconscious husband, and last the heroic wife herself crossed the flood after she had seen her household safely over.

James Snipe, of Overton's Island, took his wife, to whom he had but five months been wedded, on his back, and swam with the flood, hoping to strike a tree or some other safe refuge. After struggling for five hundred yards he caught by the water tank, on Hall's Island, and at least ten times he endeavored to get hold of it, but the waves washed him away. His wife entreated him to let her go and save himself. "You are not prepared to die, my dear husband, and I trust that I am," were her words. He next caught the branches of a floating tree, on which he supported himself for a few minutes, and lifting up his wife's head, which he had been unable to keep above the water, he found that she was dead.

—A beaten politician remarked, as the reason for his defeat in a debate, that this opponent happened to state just the only thing which he was not prepared to meet. "What was that?" inquired a friend. "The truth," was the reply; "nobody ever heard of a politician stating the truth before."

A MILLINER'S BILL.

The Trial of Flynt vs. Coolidge at Boston—A Peep Into the Mysteries of the Upper Ten Toilets—Views of the High Priestesses of Fashion in the Hub—The Penalty of Refusing to Pay a Milliner's Bill.

(From the Boston Post, Oct. 17.)

The case of Flynt versus Coolidge, in which Mrs. Flynt, the celebrated dressmaker of Boston, seeks to recover of Albert Coolidge a bill against his wife of $1,911, for three months' services, is again on trial in the Superior Court, at Boston, before Judge Reed. The previous trial resulted in the disagreement of the jury. The present trial was opened on Monday. The defendants made an effort to secure the postponement of the case, but did not succeed, and it came on just before noon. The appearance of the court room, notwithstanding the extraordinary import of the case, was not a great deal out of the ordinary. There were, it is true, a few ladies present attracted by the rustle of silks and poplin and tea rose at fifteen dollars a yard, but they were not strictly of the order likely to be interested in the reduction of dress-making prices and regal point lace of the kind to be obtained at Mrs. Flynt's. The masculine gender predominated: It always does at the session of the Superior Court, especially in the dock. Here sat Mr. Flint, the partner of Mrs. Flynt's joys and sorrows, who spells his name with an "i" and allows his wife to spell hers with a "y," and occasionally during the progress of affairs Mr. Coolridge, who maintained throughout the most imperturbable gravity. Mrs. Coolidge was not present, for some reason or other. She will probably, however, make her appearance before the case is concluded, but not until called for. Mrs. Flynt, though, was on hand from the time the Court first came in, with a bevy of the girls who were employed by her to work upon the very elaborate and *recherche* dresses in question, and looked confident and smiling, but perhaps a little worn from going through the summer campaign. She was attired in a nearly plain dress, a black Hernani skirt, with a simple, uncomplicated black silk sack, cut *a la mode*, and finished, as might be expected, in her incomparable style, and held her own with admirable complacency. Taken all in all, Mrs. Flynt would not be considered a votary of fashion, which is, of course, to say in her yesterday's appearance. But whatever attaches her, as a talker, Mrs. Flynt is sharp, aggreeable and nonchalant.

In opening the case Mr. Howes presented to the jury copies of the bill, of which there are just eighty items, amounting in all to $1,911 11, of which the following will give a general idea:

Repairing green dress, &c	$ 4 00
Making lace overskirt and ficha and material	50 00
Robe for morning dress $25; making $20; &c.	55 17
Making black silk dress and trimmings, $80; 4½ yards thread lace, $43 20; 6½ yards narrow lace, $22 21; 13½ yards black satin, $10; &c	144 20
Making black silk suit, $40; trimmings, $107 20; 16½ yards of black silk, $146 85; 8½ yards satin, $81 25; &c	413 20
Making poplin suit, $45; trimming, $118 67; and material	228 63
Making blue cambric suit	53 85
Making green silk suit and trimming, $50; and material	81 27
Making purple silk, $67; trimming, $135; pinking, $15 75; 16 yards purple silk, $72; 15 yards striped silk, $83 75; &c	392 28
Retrimming sack, $65; and material	102 20
Making Hernani suit, $40; trimming, $278 40; 12½ yards Hernani, $60; two yards tea rose silk, $30; &c	369 88
Making white pique suit, $20; trimming, $55; 22½ yards cluny insertion, $84 37; &c	92 71
Flowers for hoop skirt	13 00
Total	$1,911 11

Mrs. Flynt is soon put on the stand and sworn. A trunk is brought into the court and numerous articles of wearing apparel produced therefrom and laid about convenient for inspection. The first matter taken up was the morning dress, which cost $55.17. This was a most elaborate and intricate affair. First, Mrs. Flynt had to buy the robe to make it out of, and then cut it up. To do this required an adaptation, a skill and a peculiar artistic manipulation of which few are possessed. The amount of labor required was extraordinary, and the most assiduous personal attention being continually demanded from Mrs. Flynt, &c., Mrs. Flynt showed the jury all about it. In the next item the four and one-third yards of thread lace were gone through with, this was a very rare and curious pattern, and accordingly very costly. The price of it depended upon the fineness of the pattern and the quantity in the market; it was never cheap. Beside, what increased the cost of this dress particularly was, the fact that it was shotted. Lewis N. Tucker, an expert, swore that the lace was the best Brussels, worth eight or ten dollars a yard.

The Hernani suit item, $369.88, brought out considerable discussion. Mr. Howes asked the witness if forty-five dollars was the regular price for making a dress, and she said it was. Mrs. Flynt explained to the Court what pads and protectors were, and exhibited samples. After the bill had all been gone over Mr. Howes inquired when the plaintiff had asked defendant for the money. Mrs. Flynt—I asked for the money the second day after the jubilee. Mr. Howes—Did you send for Mr. Coolidge then? A. Not then; I think it was as late as the 12th or 13th of July that I sent for Mr. Coolidge. Q. What was the result of that interview? A. When Mr. Coolidge came to the house I was just ready to leave with Mr. Flint, and was feeling in a pretty good humor; Mr. Coolidge was very bland; he said he had looked over the bill and there was no particular item with which he found fault, but it was with the amount of the bill; I told him he could not expect a bill to run six months without running up; he said he was resolved to take this thing into court, because it was high time to have high-priced dressmakers taken down: 'Why, Mr. Coolidge," said I, "I think you will have to legislate before you can keep the girls away from me; now Mr. Coolidge, you will have to look this bill over and see what there is to find fault with;" "Mrs. Flynt," said he, "I have made up my mind to pay this when a judge and jury decide that I shall pay it; I looked upon you as a public swindler, and the community looked upon you so. I will break you up if it costs me $50,000;" he continued to call me a swindler and so on, and I opened the door and told him no man in my house could call me that, and perhaps I called him 'a miserable sinner," I don't know; perhaps I did.

Q. How is it about fitting different women, Mrs. Flynt? A. Some I can fit a dozen of in an hour and some it takes half a day.

Q How was it with Miss Coolidge? A. She was a very difficult woman to fit to make her look well; I don't say that I made her look well; I did the best I could.

The Lexington (Va.) correspondent of the New York Herald says: The press has generally fallen into an egregious error as to the name of General Lee, and also as to the date of his birth. His name was Robert Edward Lee, and not Edmund, as everywhere published, except in the Baltimore Sun, and he was born on the 6th day of January, 1808, and not on the 19th day of January, 1809, as papers have it.

VARIETIES.

—The Rochester Democrat thinks it is becoming a serious question whether the roughs own that city or not.

—The daughter of the Administration, Miss Nellie, got homesick at Miss Porter's school and has gone home to her ma.

—The tailors say that if any effort be made to reduce their wages this winter, another strike will be a matter of sheer necessity.

—"What did the Israelites do after they crossed the Red Sea?" asked a superintendent of a Sunday School. "They dried themselves," said a shrill-voiced little girl.

—Josh Billings says that "one ov the hardest things for enny man to do, is tew fall down on the ice when it is wet, and then git up and praze the Lord."

—That romantic story of how Eugenie almost married a Virginian—young W. C. Rives—before Napoleon came is denied because Mr. Rives was married about six months before he visited France.

—A young and beautiful lady, who moves in the fashionable circles of Troy was recently found in possession of a pair of stolen kid gloves. She was promptly declared to be a kleptomaniac.

—A lady, aged 89, died recently in Lafayette, Indiana. The only property left was a $20 gold piece, that she had kept carefully concealed for thirty-five years, in order to pay her own funeral expenses.

—H. T. Helmbold, of New York, attracted much attention in Philadelphia on Wednesday, by driving his six-in-hand team through the principal streets and the park.

—The well that for a long time past was being bored for salt water at Lincoln, Nebraska, is a success. A vein of salt water was found 600 feet below the surface, and it now flows out of the mouth of the well.

—North Adams now manufacturers a total of 1,710 cases of shoes per month in six factories. Of these, Sampson, with his Chinamen, turns out four hundred, and the striking Crispins co-operative company one hundred.

—A missionary is needed at Smithfield, R. I., a short distance from Providence, where no less than twenty farmers were seen at work last Sunday. Some were picking apples, others making cider or digging potatoes, and one was plowing land and sowing rye.

—The grocery men of New Haven complain that their customers taste so many eatables while making purchases that the profits on the latter dwindle to almost nothing. They talk of petitioning for a city by-law to meet the case.

—The Petersburg Index learns that it is very probable that General G. W. Curtis Lee, now a professor in the Virginia Military Institute, will be elected to succeed his father as president of Washington College, at Lexington, Va.

—A foreign visitor to this country says that notwithstanding whisky is a favorite drink in America, where one man calls for "Bourbon," six men call for "the same." He concludes that "the same" is a favorite drink.

—In the supreme court at Boston, a jury on Monday, awarded twelve thousand dollars to Addison Goodhue, in a suit against the city, for personal injuries occasioned by being thrown from his wagon in driving through a defective street.

—The negro, Benjamin Johnson, convicted of rape in the Sussex county court, Delaware, on Thursday of last week, was on the day following sentenced to be hung in the jail yard at Georgetown, Delaware, on the 16th of December next,

—"What a fine head your boy has," said an admiring friend. "Yes," said the fond father, "he's a chip off the old block; ain't you, Johnnie?" "I guess so," replied the boy, "my teacher said I was a young blockhead."

—A Sunday School teacher, deploring the lack of attendance on his ministration appealed to the few present: "What can I do," said he, "to get the boys and girls?" "I know," said one of the urchins. "What is it?" "Give 'em all five cents apiece."

—A young lady at a Western temperance meeting said: "Brethren and sisters cider is a necessity to me, and I must have it. If it is decided that we are not to drink cider, I shall eat apples, and get some young man to squeeze, for I can't live without the juice of the apple."

—The Yale College scientific party, who have been exploring in the Rocky Mountain region, discovered among other things, an extinct lake bed, containing great numbers of extinct crocodiles, turtles, serpents and other fish, with the remains of rhinoceroses and other tropical animals, most of which are new to science. The expedition is now on its way to California.

—A fashionable individual who had patronized the Boston hotels rather liberally for some time past without troubling himself about money matters, was discovered to be an accomplished swindler, a few days ago, and taken in charge by the Chief of Police. He was supposed to be a German Count until his trunks were found to contain nothing more valuable than bricks, stones—not precious—and pieces of wrapping paper.

—The question of right to reserved seats at concerts, which has caused a good deal of annoyance at Syracuse and elsewhere, was recently decided by one of the Washington County Court Judges, who held that all seats previously secured by ticket, were the property of the person for whom they had been secured, and might be occupied or allowed to remain idle for that particular entertainment at his or her pleasure.

—The will of a recently deceased citizen of King's County, New York, was filed in the Surrogate's office last week, by which all the "worldly goods" of the departed are conveyed to his relict in the following strain: "Unto my beloved wife,———; All my worldly goods I have in store I give to my beloved wife and hers forevermore. I give all truly; I no limit fix. This is my will and she is my executrix."

—A decided sensation not down in the bills, signalized the San Jose opera house the other evening. An uncommonly fine looking lady, in the height of the performance on the stage, confronted a gentleman in the parquet and demanded immediate satisfaction for numberless wrongs inflicted upon her, etc., etc. She made very hasty and determined arrangements with a revolver to see to a prompt compliance with her request. The gentleman drew his purse and paid her handsomely.

—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe writes in the last number of "Old and New;" "There comes a time after marriage when a husband, if he be anything of a man, has something else to do than make direct love to his wife. He cannot be on duty at all hours to fan her, and shawl her, and admirer her. His love must express itself through other channels. He must be a full man for her sake, and as a man, must go forth to a whole world of interests that takes him from her. Now what in this case shall a woman do, whose only life lies in petting and adoration and display?"

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
445 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 29, 1870.

THE following paragraph appeared in a recent number of the *Boston Courier*, one of the most talented and prominent of the Democratic papers of New England. It indicates the high and honorable estimation in which General Cass is held by the Democratic party throughout the country.

Last spring there was a man stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel, as yet unprominent in the game of Presidents, but nevertheless he may be the next President of the United States. Who he is, few people at present outside of his peculiar pursuits give themselves any trouble to know; but he is a man of wonderful capacity, complete in the possession of a rare judgment, wise in thinking, thorough in acting and honorable beyond the modern. He is a President now—President of a Great Northwestern Railroad; and his name is Cass. He will be heard of in the future conventions of nomination.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL commenc d the pre-payment of the November interest on the National debt on the 24th instant. This may be regarded as a concession to the conveniences of commercial transactions, which quite recently have been suffering severely in consequence of the operations of Canadian bankers in the Eastern market, who have had control of a large portion of the gold in Wall street.

It would be nothing more than reasonable, however, to expect that if the Secretary of the Treasury proposes to protect the interests of trade at all, that we would do it in a manner that will prove effectual. The advantage held by the Canadian banks two weeks ago was well understood, and if the Secretary did not perceive it, it was his own mistake. He should have come to the rescue sooner, if at all.

THE following Prussian Generals are in command of the various German armies now in France. The army in front of Metz is commanded by Prince FREDERIC CHARLES of Prussia; the army before Paris, by King WILLIAM and the Crown Prince of Prussia; army in North of France, by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin: army in the Vosges on their march upon Lyons, by General VOGEL VON FALKENSTEIN. It is not exactly known what command the Crown Prince of Saxony has, but he is before Paris, probably commanding the reserves. General VON DER TANN, a Bavarian is commanding the army corps at Orleans.

The French forces are organized into seven distinct armies, commanded as follows: TROCHU commands at Paris; BAZAINE at Metz; BOURBAKI, Army of the North, headqua rters at Lille; GARIBALDI, volunteers in the Vosges; General FLEUM, Army of the West, headquarters at Mons; General POLHES, Army of the Centre, headquarters at Bourges; General CAMBRIEU, Army of the East, headquarters at Besancon.

FISHY.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, who represents the Cape Ann District of Massachusetts, in part, and himself, in whole, felicitated himself upon his nomination, that, as he had no competitor, he would not be troubled with oysters and other little bills. BEN'S reference to oysters is a little significant, as the people of Cape Ann never indulge in anything except mackerel and cod-fish, but his enormous supply of spoons, no doubt, suggested soup to his mind.

BUTLER, after indulging in many remarks about purely local interests, as every candidate for Congress is bound to do by custom, whether he believes what he professes or not, launched upon the broad sea of international policy, especially that part of it which takes cognizance of the Gloucester mackerel fleets.

The Fishery question has absorbed public attention to a greater or less extent since 1818, but Gen. BUTLER proposes to settle the whole controversy summarially, and after a way of his own, although he fails to give the American and Canadian public a definite and comprehensive idea of what it is. The ground plan does not seem to vary materially from that adopted by him in the construction of the Dutch Gap Canal. If he settles the hash of the Canadian fisher, in the manner he did that of Fort Fisher, he had better leave the matter alone, as it will require somebody of ability to reconstruct his work, which had best be left undone if not done properly.

It is really a question that should be definitely settled, but all of BEN BUTLER'S bullying will not help the matter. The administration should bring the matter before the British authorities in a dignified manner, and see what really could be done in the way of breaking up the Canadian monopoly in the Fishries.

THE Indiana *State Sentinel* makes the Democratic majority in Indiana foot at 2,608—many of the counties being officially given.

THE MONETARY SITUATION.

A review of the monetary situation, at that particular period of the fall months when it is generally marked with activity, indicating either a favorable or unfavorable condition, shows it to be in a more favorable state than was generally anticipated two months ago. An almost total absence of stringency in the market at this particular period is, to say the least of it, somewhat remarkable.

The bank reserves in New York since the first of August, have been decidedly lower than during the corresponding period of 1869. Since that time the lawful money—which includes specie and legal tenders—held in reserve by the Associated Banks, has maintained an average of $68,000,000, with demand liabilities amounting to $232,000,000, showing a surplus weekly reserve during that time of $10,000,000.

During the corresponding period last year, the Bank reserve held an average of $72,000,000, with demand liabilities to the extent of $221,000,000 indicating an average weekly surplusage in the reserve of $16,700,000. During the corresponding weeks of last year the demand liabilities averaged $11,000,000 less than this, and the average reserve was $4,200,000 greater per week. At the same time the money market was quite stringent, consequent upon the Western demand for funds in excess of the capacity of the Banks, and not unfrequently the interest upon call loans was above seven per cent., and repeated spasmodic action marked the surface of the market. It is almost a freak of the market this year, that while the average surplus reserves show a weekly average of nearly $7,200,000 lower than last year, the market is generally steady, and demand loans only command an interest of from four to six per cent.

By a careful examination of these facts, it is evident that the apparent condition of the Associated Banks of New York, as reflected by their weekly returns, is not a perfectly safe criterion of either the exact condition or the future prospects of the money market. The anomalous condition of the market, however, is susceptible of explanation by presenting a number of pertinent facts.

There was a considerable shipment of grain to New York from the West, prior to the first of August, owing to the increased European demand, and large amounts of currency at that time found its way West, and has not yet returned to the metropolis, but became available for late grain movements in that section. There have only been light shipments of the new crop so far, there having been a falling off in the new crop since the 1st of August, as compared with last year—1,600,000 bushels of wheat, and 12,000,000 bushels of corn from the Lake ports alone. These light shipments tend to render the money market in the East easy. But in estimating the future of the money market, it must be borne in mind that there are yet large reserves of breadstuffs to be shipped from the West. As there does not remain more than five weeks during which navigation is likely to continue open, heavy shipments of grain and consequent fluctuations of the money market may be looked for.

The pork crop, which will soon be upon the market, will also create a commercial demand for money. This drain upon the East by the West, ranges annually from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000. This year it will probably gravitate to the figure of $6,000,000 in round numbers. This, too, it is necessary to take into consideration in in estimating the future of the market.

It is difficult to determine the approximate effect of the cotton supply. The supply which will shortly come forward is decidedly fuller than it was last year; but, on the other hand, the prices will range something like twenty-five per cent. lower, which would not cause the commercial demand for money in that direction to vary materially from last year. But it is not absolutely certain that the cotton supply will, to any great extent, be put upon the market this season. The producers are not necessitated to realize upon it at once, and they may possibly hold it in anticipation of a general peace in Europe, in which event the demand for the raw material would be stimulated, and prices would advance, and very materially effect the loan market.

A general European peace would have a significant effect upon the Eastern money market. All the foreign funds that have sought a temporary investment there would be at once withdrawn. An increased European demand for breadstuffs would arise. It is not the provisioning of hostile armies in Europe that creates this demand, for although at the commencement of hostilities the demand was materially stimulated, the real and protracted demand comes with peace. Not less than two millions of men have been withdrawn from agricultural pursuits in Germany and France, and their home productions next year will be necessarily short. From the effects of this, in densely populated countries like France and Germany, it is not easy to recover, and there will consequently exist a strong demand for American breadstuffs for at least the next ensuing two years. Such a demand would turn the balance of exchanges against New York and in favor of the money centers of the West and South, as the latter, in the event of peace, would find a better market abroad for its products, than is at present offered at home.

Before the middle of December the present situation of the money market may be entirely reversed, and instead of an easy, we may have a stringent Eastern money market. In the event of the latter contingency, there is but little to be hoped for from the financial policy of the administration. Secretary BOUTWELL is full of promises and boasts that he can maintain placidity in the market, but if his future course is indexed by his past, he is only likely to add to any financial complications that may arise.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

When, at the adoption of our "worn out, worm-eaten Constitution," as Senator CONKLING calls it, the Democratic party sprang into existence, and faithful to the ideas of the Declaration of Independence, avowed that all *white men* should have a voice in the Government, the doctrine was much more startling than the project of negro suffrage was when insisted on five years ago. It was at first considered simply horrible by the party of federal centralization that *all* white men might or should vote, hold office, and do any thing in short that rich and learned white men only had done theretofore. But the Democrats stopped with the full enfranchisement of their own race, which they only accomplished fully by the election of JEFFERSON, in 1801. No man of any party then claimed a share in the Government for the Negro, the Indian or the Coolie. Now, however, the party of federal centralization, having spent three quarters of a century in endeavoring to prevent white foreigners from voting, by Alien Laws, Know Nothing devices, &c. &c., and finding they could not capture the foreign vote, have turned their attention to the negro in the hope to retain the power they have so meanly stolen and so shamefully kept and used. Of course, they will import Chinese Coolies, and any other pagans they can procure, and make voters of them in due time. But just now, the Negro is the idol they wildly worship.

And well they may bow down to him. For if you look over the returns of the late elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, you will find how deeply the Radicals are indebted to the "colored reserves" for all they saved from the wreck of their miserable party.

In this State we have some ten thousand majority on the Congressmen, and we have elected eleven of them. If the contest had been among the white voters alone, we should have had seventeen or eighteen of the twenty-four members, and we should have had, in spite of the unjust apportionments, a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

And we should have also triumphed in Ohio, where the black vote is immense, as the best efforts of abolition Yankees and Quakers have been employed for thirty or forty years, in coaxing negroes into that State. In Indiana, too, our victory, signal as it is, would have been overwhelming, if the blacks had not joined the degenerate white Radicals in opposing white men who stood up manfully for their own race, and refused to degrade the right of suffrage by sharing it with Africans and Chinese.

Aside from the dangerous policy of negro suffrage, the scandalous manner in which it was thrust upon an unwilling people makes it more unendurable. At every step in their perfidious career, the lying Radicals declared that they had no such purpose in view. When in 1861-2 the Democrats said that the war was not for the Union, but for the negro, the Radicals swore that they meant no such thing. And still the negroes were freed by Radical Federal force. After the war, in all their platforms, including the National platforms of 1864 and 1868, they declared that each State alone controlled the question of suffrage for itself, and of itself. And yet the negro was made a voter by Radical fraud and Federal force.

Thus the Radicals, while denying that they meant to give suffrage to the negro, were well aware that he was their only salvation, and they secretly meant to force him upon the nation. The infamous frauds by which they gained their point, disgusted and disheartened thousands of white voters, of both parties, who refused to go to the polls at all to be jostled and taunted and grinned at by delighted Sambo. We have heard of one district where *sixty* white voters refused to go to the polls on this account, and we know several of our own friends who would not be persuaded to cast their votes. We do not think that they pursued the proper course. The Radicals will forever win if such feelings prevail to any extent, and they would just as soon triumph by inspiring popular disgust as in any other way. They are not at all particular. In short, they never, since 1860, have beaten the Democrats except by our own divisions, by fraud or by the bayonet—and they never will, and Democrats must just vote and work patiently to the end. Indeed even now it looks as if "the Night is passed—joy cometh with the morning!"

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR CONGRESS.

Democratic Majority Nearly 3,000.

We give below the official vote by counties for Congressmen in the State of Pennsylvania at the late election. The following is the official count:

FIRST DISTRICT.

	Randall, D.	Huckle, R.
2d ward, Phila	2,598	2,072
3d ward, Phila	1,731	1,102
4th ward, Phila	2,389	922
5th ward, Phila	1,702	1,066
6th ward, Phila	1,139	780
11th ward, Phila	1,294	763
	10,853	6,705
Randall's Maj	4,148	

SECOND DISTRICT.

	Creeley, Ind.	O'Neill, R.
1st ward, Phila	1,850	1,795
7th ward, Phila	2,395	1,608
8th ward, Phila	988	1,671
9th ward, Phila	1,304	1,252
10th ward, Phila	1,356	2,105
26th ward, Phila	3,166	1,703
	11,059	10,134
Creeley's maj	925	

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Moffit, D.	Myers, R.
12th ward, Phila	1,277	1,249
13th ward, Phila	1,197	1,680
16th ward, Phila		
17th ward, Phila	1,665	1,284
18th ward, Phila	1,889	2,410
19th ward, Phila	2,425	3,205
	8,453	9,778
Myer's maj		1,325

FOURTH DISTRICT

	Thomas, Ind.	Kelly, R.
14th ward, Phila	1,594	1,805
15th ward, Phila	2,452	3,252
20th ward, Phila	3,390	4,043
21st ward, Phila	992	1,435
24th ward, Phila	1,710	1,770
27th ward, Phila	864	1,107
28th ward, Phila	710	912
	11,622	14,324
Kelley's maj		2,702

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Reading, D.	Harmer, R.
22d ward, Phila	1,525	1,982
23d ward, Phila	1,608	1,940
25th ward, Phila	1,489	1,148
Bucks	6,779	6,491
	11,401	11,561
Harmer's maj		160.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Acker, D.	Oliver, R.
Montgomery	7,340	6,504
Lehigh	4,709	4,568
	12,049	11,072
Acker's maj	977	

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Askin, D.	Townsend, R.
Chester	5,890	7,280
Delaware	2,341	3,128
	8,231	10,408
Townsend's maj		2,177

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Getz, D	Hunter, R.
Berks	10,411	5,045
Getz maj	5,366	

NINTH DISTRICT.

	Witmer, Ind.	Dickey, R.
Lancaster	7,411	9,722
Dickey's maj		2,311

TENTH DISTRICT.

	Gloninger, D.	Killinger, R.
Schuylkill	7,072	7,313
Lebanon	2,725	4,013
	10,697	11,326
Killinger's maj		629

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Storm, D.	Davis, R.	Klinehans, Ind.
N'tha'p'n	5,317	2,798	
Carbon	1,908	1,319	
Monroe	1,732	831	
Pike	840	63	232
Wayne	2,657	258	2,119
	12,454	5,269	2,351
Storm's maj.	4,834		

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

	M'Collom, D.	Shoemaker, R.
Luzerne	9,163	9,757
Susquehanna	2,896	3,522
	12,059	13,279
Shoemaker's maj		1,220

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Brockway, D.	Mercur, R.
Bradford	3,775	6,824
Wyoming	1,502	1,319
Sullivan	781	354
Columbia	3,464	1,710
Montour	1,381	910
	10,993	11,117
Mercur's maj		124

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Scott, D.	Packer, R.
Northumberland	3,294	5,582
Union	1,121	1,882
Snyder	1,244	1,642
Juniata	1,658	1,296
Dauphin	3,949	5,218
	11,266	13,620
Packer's majority		2,354

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Halderman, D.	Raber, R.
Cumberland	4,219	3,614
York	7,228	4,613
Perry	2,419	2,289
	13,866	10,416
Halderman's maj	3,450	

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Meyers, D.	Cessna, R.
Adams	2,979	2,654
Franklin	4,167	3,981
Fulton	1,132	712
Bedford	2,752	2,720
Somerset	1,829	2,777
	12,859	12,844
Meyers' maj	15	

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Speer, D.	Morrell, R.
Blair	2,855	3,335
Cambria	2,843	2,943
Huntingdon	2,961	2,375
Mifflin	1,676	1,671
	10,335	10,324
Speer's maj	11	

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Sherwood, D.	Armstrong, R.
Lycoming	4,279	3,414
Clinton	2,291	1,524
Centre	3,441	2,653
Tioga	2,497	4,188
Potter	697	1,399
	13,205	13,178
Sherwood's maj	27	

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

	Marvin, D.	Scofield, R.
Erie	4,089	5,595
Warren	1,657	2,250
M'Kean	700	882
Forest	276	366
Elk	787	342
Cameron	390	437
Jefferson	1,944	1,812
Clearfield	2,608	1,371
	12,451	13,055
Scofield's maj		604

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

	Griffith, D.	Gilfillan, R.
Crawford	4,689	5,082
Venango	2,798	3,167
Mercer	3,733	3,746
Clarion	2,926	1,382
	14,146	13,377
Griffith's maj	769	

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

	Foster, D.	Stewart, R.
Westmoreland	6,020	4,487
Indiana	2,184	3,778
Fayette	4,195	3,404
	12,399	11,669
Foster's maj	730	

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

	Hopkins, D	Negley, R	Frew, I
Pittsburgh and (Allegheny county) townships and boroughs South of Allegheny river	8,018	11,230	1,372
Negley's maj		1,840	

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

	Sirwell, D.	M'Junkin, R.
Allegheny City & Co., townships and boroughs north of Allegheny river	3,088	6,207
Butler	2,702	3,067
Armstrong	3,101	3,317
	8,891	12,591
M'Junkin's maj		3,700

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

	M'Clelland, D.	Donley, R.
Washington	4,826	4,507
Beaver	2,293	2,785
Lawrence	1,757	2,617
Greene	3,401	1,596
	12,277	11,505
M'Clelland's maj	772	

SUMMARY OF TOTAL VOTE.

Dist's.	Dem.	Rad.	Ind.
1.	10,853	6,705	
2.		10,134	11,059
3.	8,453	9,778	
4.		14,324	11,622
5.	11,401	11,561	
6.	12,049	11,072	
7.	8,231	10,408	
8.	10,411	5,045	
9.		9,722	7,411
10.	10,697	11,326	
11.	12,454	5,269	2,351
12.	12,059	13,279	
13.	10,993	11,117	
14.	11,266	13,620	
15.	13,866	10,416	
16.	12,859	12,844	
17.	10,335	10,324	
18.	13,205	13,178	
19.	12,451	13,055	
20.	14,146	13,377	
21.	12,399	11,669	
22.	8,018	11,230	1,372
23.	8,891	12,591	
24.	12,277	11,505	
	237,814.	263,549.	33,815

From the above table it will be seen that the united vote of the Democrats and Independents amounts to 271,129, and the regular Radical vote amounts to 263,549, which leaves the Radical ticket proper in a minority of 7,580. We propose, however, to give to the Radical vote, that of KLINEHANS (2,351) in the Eleventh District; the vote of FREW (1,372), in the Twenty-second District, and 925 votes, the majority for CREELEY, in the Second District, making a total of 4,648, which, subtracted from 7,580, leaves a clear Democratic majority of 2,932. In making this calculation we have been exceedingly liberal, counting O'NIELL'S vote, in the Second District, and adding thereto CREELEY'S majority of 925, making a total of 11,059 in the Radical column, and only estimating 10,134 as the Democratic vote in that District. It is a well known fact that the bulk of CREELEY'S vote came from the Democratic party, but after making these liberal allowances, the Democratic majority foots up 2,932. In the Fourth and Ninth Districts, all parties unite in placing the Independent vote in the Democratic column, and by inspection of returns for county officers, it is found to be really less than the Democratic vote cast in the two Districts.

ONE of the men appointed to preserve the purity of the New York election, was the notorious THEODORE ALLEN, the keeper of a disreputable place, and a perjurer. He committed perjury to get himself admitted as bail for a pick-pocket. He is now under arrest for his crime. Our cotemporaries will no doubt see in this a determination on the part of the Democracy to precipitate riot and bloodshed.

SIXTY ONE gentlemen all having the prefix "Rev." to their names, except seven who take the affix "Esq."—have issued a call for a State convention, opposed to secret societies, to meet at Shakespeare Hall, in the City of Syracuse, on November 15 and 16. These sixty-one gentlemen have witnessed the great and growing influence of secret societies, and think they have made the discovery that they are "exclusive, partial, and anti-republican, despotic in form of government, pernicious in the propogation of kingly titles, and opposed in principle to a free government like ours; practising semi-religious and semi-barbarous ceremonies; casting out the true religion with the false, thus placing JESUS and JUGGERNAUT on the same footing, in the same ante-room," and that the members of the fraternities are bound by the most solemn obligations to assist each other, so that even in civil courts the ends of justice are perverted, and equity fails to receive her due. The call is addressed exclusively to the "good" citizens of New York, who are adjured to meet in the convention "for the sake of free government, untramelled justice, and Christian civilization."

AT the recent election in Ohio, for Secretary of State, the Democratic vote was 204,979, against 228,481 given to PENDLETON for Governor in 1869. The Radical vote this year is 221,709, or 6,772 less than the Democratic vote of last October.

MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON having been nominated for Congress in the Third New York District, accepts, and writes as follows:

APOLLO HALL, NEW YORK, October 21, 1870.

To Edwin A. Studwell, Chairman Nominating Committee:

DEAR SIR: I have just received your letter informing me of my unanimous nomination for Congress from the Third District, Brooklyn, N. Y.

I accept the nomination with the understanding that if, by the chances of war, I should be elected, I shall be free to express my own opinions on all political questions independent of party traditions or control.

As you suggested, I shall be ready to address my constituents at any time during the canvass, at your convenience.

Yours truly,
ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

THE New York *Post*, Radical, don't believe that Secretary COX resigned for "personal and private reasons." It says:

There is not a word of truth in these assertions. General Cox was driven out of the Cabinet by the intrigues of a parcel of "men inside politics," who could not misuse his department for their own purposes while he was at its head, and to whose solicitations President Grant weakly succumbed. It is not pleasant for those who have long been friends of the President, and who would be but too glad to support him, to know that in this matter his course has been totally indefensible; and that it is not for the good of the country, but for the advantage of a set of corrupt and corrupting political schemers that General Grant has suffered General Cox to be driven from his side.

THE late election have demonstrated that in Pennsylvania and Indiana, as well as Ohio, the negro vote has filled up the chasm in the Radical party, made by the defection of white Radicals. In Ohio doubtless, such was the case beyond question, although it was not as perceptible in Pennsylvania, and was less so in Indiana. In all three States, however, the Radicals are clearly indebted to the aid of the negros for such majorities as they obtained. The Fifteenth Amendment unquestionably saved the Radical party from utter annihilation.

ON Monday morning next, at 7 o'clock, five hundred four-and-a-half inch army shells will be exploded at thirty-five different points in the city of New York, to remind citizens of their duty to register—Monday and Tuesday being the last days of registry. This "waking up" will be executed under the direction of the local Democratic committees of the several wards.

THE *World* wants to know if that jet-black negro barber who migrated from his in shop Philadelphia to a seat on the bench of the South Carolina Supreme Court is to have the late Mr. Justice GRIER'S vacant robe? *Dare* the administration withstand the clamor of the colored vote for recognition in the Supreme Court as well as in the Senate of the United States?

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* puts it in this shape:

When it shall thus have been demonstrated that, with the negroes, and the marines, and the devil himself to help them, they are still bound to be in the minority, can it be possible that the great American people will silently, and meekly and cowardly submit to the unchecked dominion of the swindling scoundrels who have possession of the Government in all its branches"?

SENATOR REVELS is no longer to be the only dark spot on the Congressional sun. In South Carolina last week four negroes were elected to Congress—J. H. RAINEY in the First District, R. C. DE LARGE in the Second, R. B. ELLIOTT in the Third, LUCIUS WIMBUSH for the State at large. Don't let them sit on the Democratic side of the House.

THE Pittsburgh POST quotes our Washington special about the rumor of a colored man being called to the Cabinet and is highly disgusted with the idea.—*Phila. City Item.*

Who wouldn't be?

CAMERON COUNTY has wheeled into the Democratic line. The Democratic county ticket was elected on the 11th, by a handsome majority.

THE regular Democratic nominations for Congress have all been made in the city of New York. In most districts the Young Democracy and the Democratic Union have nominated the same men placed in the field by Tammany.

IT costs Secretary FISH $40,000 a year to keep house. A terribly expensive sardine-box, that house must be.

GOVERNOR SCOTT of South Carolina, has telegraphed to the War Department for clerical aid to settle the results of the late election.

Officers of Armstrong County.

The following officers were elected for Armstrong county, on Tuesday, the 11th. inst.

John F. Nulton, Associate Judge, for five years; G. S. Putney to the Legislature for one year. Alex. J. Montgomery, Sheriff, three years. Thomas Montgomery Commissioner for three years—all Democrats. The only Republicans elected being Charles Todd, Jury Commissioner, and John O. DeLancy, County Auditor.—*Kittanning Sentinel.*

—The people of Jackson township, Ind., seem to have discovered a remarkable way of curing diseases. The Fort Wayne Gazette says that a little girl out there was advised to wear a charm about her neck for fifteen days, and then her father was to take it and ride bareback as hard as his horse could go to the Maumee River a distance of twelve miles, throw the bag into the water, and then return, being careful to be just half way home by sunrise.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

LONDON, October 25.—The *Times* has a special dispatch from Berlin stating that the

LATE NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE HAVE COME TO NAUGHT,

Owing to the persistence of Prussia in her demands for the cession of French territory.

The *Times*, in an article advising the British government to make no further efforts to put a stop to the war now, says: If England persists in negotiating for peace, she must be ready to stake something on it.

The *Standard* says: Negotiations are actively going on between Versailles and the Empress Eugenie at Chiselhurst with a view to

THE RETURN OF THE EMPRESS

To France to resume the regency and negotiate peace. The departure of the Empress did not occur last night, but may be expected at any moment.

Tribune Special.

THE EX-EMPRESS NOT A PARTY TO THE IMPERIALISTIC NEGOTIATIONS WITH PRUSSIA.

LONDON, October 24.—The Imperialistic busy-bodies have held meetings in London with a view of making the Empress a party to their negotiations. The Prussians are in no way responsible for these efforts, and the Empress herself steadily refuses to encourage them. She said to a *Tribune* correspondent that her hopes were wholly for her boy; that she regarded all attempts to replace the Emperor or herself on the throne as idle, either now or hereafter, and that the chances of Louis could only be imperilled by being pushed now. She declares she would hold herself wholly aloof from all political intrigue until peace is restored.

THIERS

Has accepted the mission to negotiate an armistice only, but still remains at Tours awaiting safe conduct to Paris to consult first with the Government there.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE SURRENDER OF METZ

Continue, but make slow progress. Bazaine ignores the French Provisional Government in his communications.

The Berlin *Gazette*, reviewing the attempts at conciliation, says: The Government is led to consider them by its desire to avoid further loss of valuable lives.

HARMONIOUS.

PESTH, October 24.—The Opposition in the Hungarian Parliament have signified their approval of the foreign policy of the Imperial Government.

THE SURRENDER OF SCHLESTADT.

LONDON, October 24.—The town of Schlestadt capitulated yesterday to the besieging forces, after a severe bombardment. The surrender includes 2,400 prisoners and 120 cannon.

The Government at Tours permits the exportation of all articles heretofore placed on the prohibited list, except cereals to Switzerland.

BISHOP M'ILWAINE,

Of Ohio, in a letter to the *Times*, solicits aid for the Americans in Paris, to be sent through Sir Curtis Lamson, who remains in that city.

The Barings repudiate the investment of any funds on account of the Emperor of the French.

RELIEF FOR VERDUN.

BRUSSELS, October 25.—The *Echo* says: Two thousand men, with two pieces of artillery, have marched from Thionville for Verdun, to relieve the troops blockaded there.

POLITICAL BANKRUPTCY IN ITALY.

FLORENCE, October 24.—Recent events in Italy have broken up the old political organization, and a general reconstruction of parties on a new basis is imminent.

(Herald Special.)

THE NEW FRENCH LOAN RECEIVED WITH FAVOR.

LONDON, October 25.—The city is excited over the introduction of the French loan of ten million. This is the first time that France ever negotiated a loan outside of her own territory. It is received with great favor. The subscriptions already are very large.

MEASURES FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE.

TOURS, October 24—via London October 25.—M. Erane, formerly mayor of the Ninth Arrondissement of Paris, has been appointed Director General of Safety of France.

Department Committees have been authorized to remove all property or animals likely to be useful to the enemy.

The Minister of War has been empowered to suspend traffic over any railroad for the same reason.

The Departments of the Lower Seine and Eure have been declared in a state of seige.

There have been many cases of insubordination and treachery in which the guilty parties were punished with death.

FRENCH SUCCESSES VERSUS PRUSSIAN STATEMENTS.

LONDON, October 25.—Late advices from Paris show that the sortie made on the 21st was exceedingly successful. Many Prussians were killed and taken prisoners.

The journals, commenting on the Prussian report of this affair, call attention to its false statements, especially in representing the German loss as insignificant, and claiming the capture of a number of prisoners, when the enemy took none.

BALLOON SERVICE TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

As the wind has been unfavorable for several day's past, no balloons have left Paris.

TOURS, October 25.—From private but reliable sources we hear there are vast numbers of

SICK IN THE CAMPS OF THE BESIEGERS.

On many occasions the discontent of the men has been loudly expressed, and their commanding officers have been obliged to go often among the troops to keep up their morals. Sorties are made nightly by small parties of Parisians, and the constant firing at night from the forts severely harrass the Prussians. Up to the present time the latter have not succeeded in erecting their batteries of siege guns near enough to commence an effective bombardment of the city.

The gentleman who gives the above information is a resident of Versailles and has been there since the enemy occupied the town until a day or two ago, when he managed to make his escape. He says that even in the vicinity of Versailles

THE PRUSSIANS ARE CONSTANTLY ANNOYED

By the franc-tireurs, who keep up an active guerrilla warfare by firing from ambuscade and daily killing numbers of the enemy.

PRUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

LALOUPE, October 24.—A large force of Prussians were at Courville to-day, and their scouts appeared at Pontgonen, but in the evening they returned to Chartres after blowing up the bridge at Landelles.

Fifteen members of the National Guard were shot by the enemy at Jory.

BESONLON, October 25.—The invaders are retreating from Chatillon Le Duc, taking seventeen wagon loads of wounded. They left a large number of dead on the field, among them a Colonel of the Badin cavalry.

NEUFCHATEAU, October 25.—On Friday night the Prussians attempted to bombard Verdun, but their plans were disconcerted by the gallant and successful sorties of the garrison. Our troops charged with the bayonet and killed many of the enemy. Two bodies of the besiegers, mistaking each other in the night for enemies, fought for hours and suffered heavy losses.

GERMAN UNIFICATION — BAVARIA'S CONDITIONS.

BRUSSELS, October 26.—The conference between Bismarck and the representatives of various Southern States of Germany regarding the terms of unification has commenced. The Bavarian representative has announced that his Government desired a separate Military Budget and some special taxes, as well as a special postal service. He argued that in case these points are conceded that her Deputies in the Federal Parliament shall not participate in discussions on the Federal Budget. It is not thought these terms will be accepted.

NAPOLEON AND THE TEMPORAL POWER.

Rumors are circulating to-day of negotiations between the Emperor Napoleon and the Prussian Government regarding the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope and the question of peace between France and Prussia, but they cannot be traced to a reliable source, and are discredited.

THE EX-EMPRESS STEADILY REFUSES TO TAKE PART IN THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, October 26.—The following is an authorized statement notwithstanding what is insinuated and affirmed in certain English journals:

The Empress has not taken part in any one of the combinations referred to, having for their object either peace or an armistice.

The *salon* at Chiselhurst has not become, in any sense, an official *salon*. It is still that of an exile, and if its doors are open to those who knock for admittance, it is not to afford a field for discussing peace or war.

General Boyer, envoy of Marshal Bazaine, may have approached the Empress with a view to propositions of peace or war, to be submitted to Prussia, but he was received with no more favor than were the emmissaries of Bismarck on a previous occasion, when a former envoy of the Prussian Chancellor came to propose peace, declaring that the King was disposed to content himself with 250,000 francs, with the inhabitants of Strasburg included.

The Empress replied with great energy that so long as there was any question of the smallest cession of territory she would hold aloof from every negotiation.

The events of the last month have made no alteration in her resolution, and so far as the efforts of General Boyer have been directed to this point, they have completely failed. Nor could the mission of General Boyer have had for its object to consult the Empress as to the propriety of the surrender of Metz.

At this moment that story is only one way of concealing the real object of Gen. Boyer's journey.

MARSHALL BAZAINE

Is confident of the strength of his position, and as a General who has suffered no defeat, and at the head of the only French army which now exists, he thinks himself entitled to exercise not a little influence on the question whether peace shall be made or hostilities continue. He would gladly make himself indispensable, would gladly be the dictator with whom the enemy should have to treat. Taking the lead, both of the governments which sits at Tours and that which is shut up in Paris, and he would rejoice that France should owe peace or victory to him and to him only. This is a respectable ambition, exaggerated as it may perhaps be; but it must not be inferred that Bazaine would rather conclude a peace favorable to the Napoleonic Dynasty than in accordance with the true interest of his country. There is no particle of truth in the stories told about the interview at Chislehurst and it can scarcely be necessary to add that the approaching journey of the Empress to King William's headquarters belongs, like all the rest, to that domain of invention in which the subtle genius of France, coming to the aid of her present difficulties, has contrived during the last few weeks to lead us astray.

PRINCE NAPOLEON,

Who had taken sides with those who would perhaps have wished to induce the Empress to commit an indiscretion, has had his labor for his pains, while his violent recriminations against the past policy of the Empire had no other result than to compel him to listen to some harsh truths from his illustrious cousin, and cause him to quit Chiselhurst somewhat suddenly, where, indeed, his reception had been the coldest.

LONDON, October 26.—It is understood that the Madrid government awaits Prussia's approval of

THE NOMINATION OF THE DUKE OF AOSTA

To the throne.

The arrival of Thiers at Versailles is expected to-day.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

The Tours government is firm in its refusal not to enter on any negotiations involving the surrender of territory.

Bismarck's constant answer to instances daily made to him for peace is that an election by the French of some authorized governments is an indispensible preliminary.

The Berlin *Provincial Correspondence*, semi-official, says: On the fact of an armistice little hopes are to be founded, as the French refuse to recognize the helplessness of their cause.

The delay in the bombandment of Paris is due to the imperfect state of our preparations, and not to political considerations.

The Prussians have impressed miners into their service to repair the railways from the German frontier to Paris. The bakers and butchers of Saarbrucken and other frontier towns have been ordered to prepare ample supplies for the German forces.

ELECTIONS FOR THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

BERLIN, October 26.—The Prussian election for a new Diet will held from the 9th to the 16th of November.

(Herald Special.)

GREAT DISSATISFACTION IN PRUSSIA AND THROUGHOUT GERMANY.

In the suburbs of Berlin the shops of the smaller mechanics are closed, and so are those of the small butchers, bakers and artisans. They are all gone to the front, say the written placards on the doors of the shops and lodgings. These and other evidences of the distress of the people have aroused a feeling in favor of immediate peace. Disaffection prevails in political circles on account of the secrecy observed by the Government relative to the negotiations for the entrance of the Southern States into the German Confederation. The only information to be vouchsafed comes from Versailles, and represents Bavaria and Wurtemburg eager to rush headlong into the arms of the Confederation, while it is well known that the Liberals of Munich, Stuttgart, and other places, openly demand a German Parliament and a new revised Constitution.

Considerable stir wrs recently observed at Wilhelmshohe. Among the recent visitors were Dr. Conneau, M. Roimbeau, Count Daveller, Regnault Deraut, Jean Daugely, Marquis de Gallipet and Count Kaunitz, aid-de-camp of King William.

The position of the Prussian leaders is by no means the same now as at the opening of the war, when everybody approved the situation and was willing to make sacrifices in behalf of the country. Now they are tired of the war, satisfied with the victories, and unwilling to go further for purposes of ambition and aggrandizement.

THE TURF.

LONDON, October 26.—The Cambridgeshire stakes yesterday were won by the French colt Adonis.

OBITUARY.

Viscount Avonmore is dead, and is succeeded in the title by Major Yelverton.

Correspondents report Paris girdled with ruin. The country outside the walls for miles is desolate.

A HOME THRUST.

Sir Francis Head writes to the *Times* depressing the English protest against the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany, seeing that England has captured and annexed more millions of men than all the rest of Europe together.

HAZARDOUS ENTERPRISE.

TOURS, October 26.—Yesterday a balloon, which the authorities were trying to dispatch to Paris, was carried against a tree and badly damaged. Another effort will be made to-morrow. A messenger from the government, who has important news to communicate, will essay the hazardous experiment of visiting Paris by balloon.

ART TREASURES—ENGLISH SYMPATHIES.

LONDON, October 26.—The Prussians have removed all the Art Treasures from Sevres to Versailles.

Shaw Le Fevre, member of Parliament for Reading, last evening made a speech to his constituents. He said that since the proclamation of a French Republic Prussia, by her persistency, had become the aggressor. The English sympathies, which were originally with Prussia, had now been transferred to the French.

Leaving the subject of the war he rejoiced in the departure from the rule of marrying English Princesses exclusively to German Princes.

WASHINGTON.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ANGLO-AMERICAN NATURALIZATION TREATY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 26.—The Naturalization Convention between the United States and Great Britain is to-day officially published.

The Internal Revenue Bureau issued

A TAX MANUAL

For cigar manufacturers, in order to guard against frauds and to insure the enforcement of the law.

INDIANA.

Democratic Torchlight Procession—The State Gives 2,458 Majority for the Democracy—Ulysses Commends Morton for Remaining at Home to Storm the Democratic Ramparts.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

LOUISVILLE, October 25.—The Democrats of Jeffersonville, Indiana, are having a grand torchlight procession in honor of the late great victory in that State. Many persons are present from different parts of Indiana. A number from this city are also in attendance.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 25.—The official vote of all the counties in the State has been received. The Democratic majority on the State ticket is 2,458.

The following is the President's reply to Senator Morton's letter declining the English Mission:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18th, 1870.

HON. O. P. MORTON:

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 19th inst., declining the English Mission with reasons therefor, is received. I fully concur with you in all the reasons which you give for the course which you find it your duty to pursue in the matter, but regret that the country is not to have your valuable services at the English Court at this important juncture. Your course, however, I deem wise, and it will be highly appreciated by your constituents in Indiana and throughout the country. With assurances of my highest regard, I remain, truly your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT.

NEW YORK.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, October 26.—Attorney General Akerman has established his headquars at the Astor House, where he will remain until after the election to pronounce upon all question of law that may rise. He is instructed to see that all the rights of the citizens are respected, and that the authority of the United States Government is maintained in all its integrity. He was in consultation with United States Senator Conklin yesterday, and the Senator subsequently remarked that the determination was to enforce the acts of Congress at all hazards. No doubtful or questionable power will be assumed by the officers, but they will enforce such processes and provisions as they are assured they will be sustained in executing. The preparations for the purpose are being perfected every day, and there will be no lack of authority to back up the officers. The Eighth United States Infantry will arrive in New York harbor to-night from Charleston. This regiment is about 600 strong and will be reinforced by 400 recruits, who await its arrival. It will find quarters on one of the Islands in East river, and when the emergency is over will proceed to the Canadian frontier and go into winter quarters. Other forces of considerable strength will find it convenient to concentrate in the vicinity of New York during the next two weeks, and though but few people will probably ever see them, the fact that they are on hand will be consoling to one party, and will exercise a wholesome restraint on the evil doings of the other. The United States officers charged with the duty of executing the laws of Congress for the preservation of the purity of the ballot, mean business this time, and the government means to sustain them. The Attorney General telegraphed to the President last evening that matters were quiet in this city and that the resistance on Monday was not of a serious character. Secretary Robeson left this city on Monday. The naval forces at Brooklyn and upon the waters of New York harbor will be held in readiness to sustain the officers in executing the processes and enforcing the laws. There is no backwardness anywhere.

WASHINGTON.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

SENATOR MORTON STAYS AT HOME.

WASHINGTON, October 25.—Senator Morton has formally declined the mission to England, giving as a reason for doing so, that in the event of his resignation as Senator, the Democrats being in the majority in the Legislature of Indiana, would not fail to elect his successor from their own party, and setting forth the impropriety of such a course on his part in connection with the interests of the administration. He cordially thanks the President for this mark of distinguished favor in tendering him the mission, and it is understood that the President replied in terms equally friendly.

U. S. TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Annual Report of Treasurer Spinner will show for 1870, as compared with 1869

Increased Receipts	$48,263,321 50
Decreased Expenditures	27,159,080 99
Total	$75,422,402 49
Decreased Receipts	$ 4,345,389 41
Increased Expenditures	2,342,902 79
Total	$ 6,688,382 20

Being a clear gain by larger collection and reduced expenditures of $68,734,020 20. Purchases of 5 20's for Special and Sinking Funds for the year ending June 30th, were as follows:

Coupon Bonds	$ 75,093,900 00
Registered Stocks	39,644,200 00
Premium paid on same	16,731,351 40
Accrued Interest on same	1,425,113 49
Total	$132,894,764 89

INDIANA.

Judge Lynch at Work Again.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW ALBANY, October 26.—About 11 o'clock last night as the sheriff and a posse of men were taking two prisoners from Orleans, Orange county, Indiana, to Paoli for the purpose of placing them in jail at the latter place, when about four miles from Orleans, nearly one hundred disguised and well armed men suddenly appeared, surrounded the party, took the two prisoners and hung them to the rafters of a covered bridge. The prisoners were a portion of a gang who robbed a farmer near Orleans about a week ago. Great excitement prevails throughout this section.

Hon. Charles Sumner delivered one of the Boston Lyceum course of lectures last night on "The Duel Between France and Germany, With Its Lesson to Civilization." He reviewed the causes and history of the present war at length, condemning France as the aggressor.

OHIO.

The National Capital Convention—Second Day's Session—Official Vote for the State Ticket.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, October 26.—The Capital Committee reassembled at ten o'clock. On motion it was resolved to hear read the letter of J. W. Forney, but the document was not on hand.

The committee on resolutions reported in favor of the removal of the Capital to the Mississippi Valley, or to some point near as possible to the centre of population, territory, production and transportation, with reference to future as well as present demands of the nation. They also oppose further appropriations for the new buildings in the District of Columbia. They reaffirm the resolutions of the St. Louis Committee, and recommend the appointment of a committee to memorialize Congress at the next session in favor of the passage of a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to examine the question of removal and relocation of the Capital, and report at an early day.

Mr. W. M. Beach, of Ohio, offered a substitute, declaring the agitation of removal uncalled for and unwise, and proposing *sine die* adjournment of the Convention.

A discussion followed, which was participated in by Hallam, of Kentucky; Torchey, of Texas; Reaves of Missouri; Moonlight, of Kansas; Ambrose, of Nebraska; Scott, of Washington Territory; Coggswell, of Nebraska; Wayne Griswold, of Ohio; Coy, of Illinois; Moore of Ohio; Beardsley, Jorva and Black, of Illinois, in favor, and Beach and Williams, of Ohio, opposed.

Mr. Beach's substitute to the report of the Committee on Resolutions in the Capital Convention was last, there being only two votes in the affirmative.

Mr. Williams, of Ohio, moved to designate Cincinnati as the place for the Capital, but subsequently withdrew the motion.

The resolutions were then adopted with but one dissenting vote.

The Chair appointed as a Committee to memorialize Congress: Joseph Medell, Governor J. W. Stevenson, Kentucky; Horace Greeley, Wm. Burwell, Louisiana; L. U. Reeves, Missouri.

On motion, an Executive Committee, consisting of one from each State and Territory represented, was appointed to take charge of the whole subject, call Conventions and employ other means as deemed best.

This Committee organized with E. B. Harlan, of Illinois, as President, L. U. Rives, Secretary and Silas Bent, Treasurer.

A vote of approval of the action of Congress in refusing to make appropriations for further improvements to public buildings in the District of Columbia, was unanimously passed.

Adjourned *sine die*.

COLUMBUS, October 26.—The following is the official vote of Ohio at the late election:

For Secretary of State—Sherwood, Republican, 221,709; Heisley, Democrat, 205,015; Odell, Prohibitionist, 2,863.

Comptroller of the Treasury—Wilson, Republican, 221,712; Hinton, Democrat, 204,287; Edmundson, Prohibitionist, 2,780.

Member of the Board of Public Works—Herzing, Republican, 220,804; Spencer, Democrat, 205,081; Collins, Prohibitionist, 2,965.

Supreme Judge—McIlvaine, Republican, 221,639; Harrison, Democrat, 204,771; Stewart, Prohibitionist, 2,810.

Average Republican majority, 16,675.

ILLINOIS.

Declines a Nomination—Scalded to Death—Fatal Railroad Accident.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, October 26.—It is understood that Hon. Thos. Hayne has declined the Democratic nomination for Congress in this district.

Archibald C. Leekie, of the firm of Leekie & Co., distillers and liquor dealers in this city, while engaged on Monday last at Loda, Illinois, in putting a distillery in operation, fell into a large tub of boiling water and was so badly scalded that he died in a few hours.

Wm. Bandenfelt, residing at South Bend, Indiana, was run over early this morning near Tayler street, by a train on the Michigan Southern Railroad, and so seriously injured that he died in two hours.

MARINE NEWS.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

LONDON, October 26.—There are no tidings of the missing boats of the schooner Cambria, and it is now thought that they went down with the ship.

NEW YORK, October 26.—The schooners Moravian, Sweden and Anglua arrived out to-day. The United States steamer Franklin has been repaired and left Portsmouth for Spithead, where she will take ammunition, etc.

QUEBEC, October 26.—The steamship St. Andrew, from Liverpool, has arrived

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 112⅛.

The amount taken from the First National Bank of Grafton, is estimated between $200,000 and $300,000.

Judge Clifford, of Boston, has decided in the matter of the defalcation in the Hide and Leather Bank, for which Martin, the cashier, was convicted and pardoned by President Johnson, that Alex. C. Fulton can be tried as an accomplice.

The annual convention of the Tobacco Association of the United States has commenced its session in New York, for the discussion and adoption of resolutions as to what constitutes the best interests of trade, for presentation to the House Committee on Ways and Means.

The First National Bank of Grafton, Massachusetts, was robbed on Tuesday night of all its funds—the watchman, Mr. Daniels, having first been gagged and handcuffed. There were five men engaged in the robbing. The amount taken is not yet stated, but included all the property of private depositors.

During the hurricane that blew at Key West from the northeast on the 20th inst, there were six shipwrecks in the harbor. The United States steamer Tuscarora, after having broken from three anchors, went to sea. The rest of the squadron withstood the gale. The Tuscarora is safe. The shipping at Havana was badly damaged. Communication by telegraph was interrupted for two days.

MEDICAL.

Hoofland's German Bitters

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Hoofland's Podophyllin Pill

HOOFLAND'S GREEK OIL

Hoofland's German Bitters.

A BITTERS WITHOUT ALCOHOL OR SPIRITS OF ANY KIND,

different from all others. It is composed of the pure juices or VITAL PRINCIPLE OF ROOTS, HERBS and BARKS (or as medicinally termed, extracts,) the worthless and inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore, in one bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principle extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use, they can not make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

Hoofland's German Tonic

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per bottle, which many person, think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound will most certainly be cheated.

They are the Greatest Known Remedie

For Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Jaundice, Disease of the Kidneys, Eruptions of the Skin, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or impurity of the Blood.

Read the following symptoms:
Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-burn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits. All these Indicate Disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs combined with impure blood.

The use of the Bitters or Tonic will soon cause the above symptoms to disappear, and the patient will become well and healthy.

Dr. Hoofland's Greek Oil,

LIGHTNING CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF PAINS AND ACHES.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY.—It will cure all kinds of pains and aches; such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Frost-Bites, Headaches, Pains in the Back and Loins, Pains in the Joints Limbs, Stings of Insects, Ringworms, etc.

TAKEN INTERNALLY.—It will cure Kidney Complaint, Backaches, Sick Headache, Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, Fever and Agbe, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, etc.

Dr. Hoofland's Podophyllin,

OR SUBSTITUTE FOR MERCURY PILL.

Two Pills a Dose.

The most powerful, yet Innocent Vegetable Cathartic known

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach, and bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more Powerful, Acting and Searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleaning it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these Pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They *never fail*.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and extreme Costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The Tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the nerve, *regulates* the Liver and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain its hold, or ever again assail you.

These medicines are sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES, that are so universally used and recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers, everywhere throughout the United States, Canadas, South America, and the West Indies. sep1:T&F-w1yr

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE CENSUS.

Western District of Pennsylvania.

The following are the official figures for all the counties in the Western District of Pennsylvania:

	1870.	1860.
Allegheny	262,482	178,831
Armstrong	43,385	35,797
Beaver	36,132	29,140
Butler	36,485	35,594
Blair	38,051	27,829
Bradford*	51,100	48,734
Bedford	28,636	26,736
Cameron	4,273	new county†
Clearfield	25,779	18,759
Cambria	36,572	29,155
Clinton	23,213	17,723
Columbia	28,765	25,065
Crawford	63,827	48,755
Centre	34,394	27,000
Clarion	26,542	24,988
Elk	8,315	5,915
Erie	65,977	49,432
Fulton	9,361	9,131
Forest	4,183	898
Fayette	43,284	39,909
Greene	25,893	24,343
Huntingdon	31,252	28,100
Indiana	36,123	33,687
Jeffersod	21,661	18,270
Juniata	17,491	16,986
Lawrence	27,298	22,999
Luzerne	160,971	90,244
Lycoming	47,638	37,309
McKean	8,826	8,859
Mercer	49,981	36,856
Mifflin	17,509	16,340
Montour	15,334	13,053
Northumberland	41,440	38,922
Potter	11,418	11,470
Snyder	15,606	15,035
Somerset	28,325	26,778
Sullivan	6,191	5,637
Susquehanna	37,530	36,267
Tioga	35,102	31,044
Union	15,568	14,645
Venango	46,382	25,043
Warren	23,897	19,190
Washington	48,481	46,805
Westmoreland	58,699	53,736
Wyoming	14,585	12,540
	1,713,957	1,233,039
	1,233,039	
Increase	480,918	

*Barclay township not yet in.

†New county formed out of Potter and McKean.

CENSUS OF 1870—ALLEGHENY COUNTY—PITTSBURGH.

1870.		1860.	
1st ward	4,336	1st	4,206
2d	3,061	2d	3,585
3d	2,652	3d	9,187
5th	4,902		
4th	4,332	4th	3,772
6th	7,848	8th	4,758
7th	4,783	6th	7,534
8th	5,648		
9th	4,934	5th	8,132
10th	3,198		
11th	4,862	7th	3,120
12th	6,627	9th	4,323
13th	3,329		
14th	4,703	Pitt tp.	3,084
16th	3,690		
15th	3,290	Lawrenc'lle.	3,262
17th	5,161		
18th	822		
21st	2,592	Collins	2,027
19th	2,448		
20th	2,273	Peebles	2,770
22d	986		
23d	1,598		
ALLEGHENY.			
1st	4,731	1st	5,337
2d	9,910	2d	5,566
3d	12 058	3d	8,663
4th	10,302	4th	9,086
5th	5,459	Manchester	2,707
6th	4,693		
7th	5,300	Reserve	3,600
Reserve	1,600	Duquesne	1,720
8th	2,182		
Baldwin	3,103	Baldwin	2,740
Ormsby	2,225		
Birmingham	8,603	Birmingh'm	6,046
E. Birmig'm	9,489	E. Birm'hm	3,421
Chartiers	2,260	Chartiers	3,075
Union	1,985		
Crescent	264	Crescent	324
East Deer	1,390	East Deer	1,134
Elizabeth tp.	2,937		
Elizabeth bor	1,196	Elizabeth	5,991
Lincoln	1,360		
Forward	1,360		
Fawn	681	Fawn	1,654
Harrison	1,870		
Finley	1,170	Finley	1,187
Franklin	716	Franklin	1,391
Marshall	705		
Indiana	2,086	Indiana	2,505
Jefferson	2,066	Jefferson	1,601
L. St. Clair	5,322		
Mt. Wash'n	1,988	L. St. Clair	4,697
Allentown	774		
Union boro'	1,395		
McCandless	957	McCandless	1,482
Hampton	938		
M'Clure	3,813	McClure	1,365
McKeesport	2,523	McKeesport	2,166
Mifflin	5,060	Mifflin	4,434
Monongahela	1,152	Monongahela	1,135
Moon	1,250	Moon	1,148
Neville	289	Neville	236
N. Fayette	1,482	N. Fayette	1,172
Ohio	685	Ohio	1,351
Killbuck	1,919		
Patton	1,194	Patton	659
Pine	817	Pine	1,021
Plum	1,300	Plum	1,446
Edgewater	380		
Penn	2,685	Penn	1,821
Robinson	2,274	Robinson	2,100
Stowe	736		
Ross	1,623		
Bellevue	384	Ross	1,798
Millvale	668		
Shaler	1,473	Shaler	2,474
Etna	1,447		
Sharpsburg	2,176	Sharpsburg	1,436
Snowden	1,258	Snowden	1,367
Sewickley tp.	413		
Sewickley b'gh	1,224	Sewickley	1,586
Leet	637		
South Fayette	1,927	S. Fayette	1,269
S. Pittsburgh	3,695	S. Pittsburgh	1,888
Tarentum	944	Tarentum	711
Temper'ceville	2,069	Temper'ceville	1,609
U. St. Clair	810	U. St. Clair	1,847
Scott	1,807		
N. Versailles	2,461	Versailles	3,127
S. Versailles	2,194		
West Deer	1,300	West Deer	1,865
Richland	707		
West Elizabeth	590	W. Elizabeth	364
W. Pittsburgh	2,095	W. Pittsburgh	1,201
Wilkins	3,455	Wilkins	2,260
Braddocks	1,290		
	262,482		178,831

POLITICAL.

Another Democratic Member of the House.

In the Lycoming, Union and Snyder District, Young, Democrat, is elected to the Legislature. Former report gave the election to Wilson and Cummings, Democrats, and Clingan, Radical, but the official returns show the success of Wilson, Cummings and Young, the latter over Clingan by twenty one majority. The entire delegation from that District is the refore Democratic, a gain of two members.

BUTLER COUNTY ELECTION.

Judge Marshall, Democrat, has been elected Associate Judge by a majority of 920. Mr. Bartley, Democrat, for Commissioner, has a majority of 144; while Mr. Wise, Republican, for Auditor, beats Taylor, Democrat, only 29 votes. For Jury Commissioner, Mr. Brown, Democrat, and Mr. Emery, Republican, are, of course, elected. Mr. M'Junkin, Republican, for Congress, has a majority over Sirwell, Demoorat, 365, and Fleeger, Republican, for the Legislature, has a majority of 62 over Ziegler, Democrat.—*Butler Herald.*

A BEAVER COUNTY HEIRESS.

A Lady in Beaver County Falls Heir to Half a Million—A Portion of Sir Francis Drake's Estate.

Mrs. Merriman, wife of Mr. H. Merriman of Beaver county in this State learned quite recently, that she was one of the heirs of Sir Francis Drake of England, and there falls to her the snug sum of $500,000. Mrs. Merriman we believe is a descendant of Sir Francis, but in what degree of relationship we are not able to say.

The husband and son of the fortunate lady are now in Philadelphia, in consultation with both American and English attorneys for the purpose of effecting a speedy adjustment of the claim. We congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Merriman upon the good fortune that has overtaken them.

The Homicide at Kittanning—The Prisoner Committed for Trial.

Another gentleman of Kittanning furnishes us with an account of the shooting of young Steinel at that place on Friday evening last, in which he says he thinks it a duty to God and man to set us right, inasmuch as the accounts in all the Pittsburgh papers tended to throw odium upon young Steinel's character. So far as THE POST is concerned, nothing of the kind was intended. We gave an account of the affair as furnished by a reliable gentlemen, and now as the prisoner, D. A. Dougherty, who is charged with the murder, is in custody, it is a matter for the courts to determine, and we deem it but just at present to withhold the views of correspondents, either in favor of or against the prisoner.

The man Dougherty was brought before the court on Tuesday on a writ of *habeas corpus*, for a hearing on the application to have him admitted to bail. The Court declined to receive bail in the case, and the prisoner was finally committed for trial. He has been brought to this city, and is now in our county jail.

A Luxury of the Period.

Regarded from the economic standpoint. Sea Moss Farine apears to overshadow every other vegetable nutrience. It contains—as we are informed on good scientific authority—nearly ninety per cent of nourishing, fattening gelatine; and of all gelatine substances used in cooking, it is said to be the cheapest by over fifty per cent., as well as the most digestible. We give these statements, which are authenticated by the signatures of men of eminent reputation, as vouchers for the opinions we have ventured to express on the economic importance of the new article of diet. As to its deliciousness, the "proof of the pudding is in eating it.," and we feel confident that no man or woman who has once eaten of a blanc mange, pudding, custard, cream, Charlotte Russe, or any other delicacy prepared with this marine Godsend, will deny its claim to rank among the table luxries of the period.

The Earthquake.

The shock of an earthquake, included in our dispatches this morning from New York, Cleveland, Montreal, New Castle and various other places, reached this city and was felt very distinctly by a number of citizens a few minutes before twelve o'clock yesterday forenoon. Persons who experienced the shock describe it as being very novel and suggestive of dizziness.

It was plainly experienced in the First National Bank of this city. The clerk at the coin counter, Mr. Gorman, noticed a slight movement in gold, and was bothered at the time to know whether it was in sympathy with either the bulls or the bears. On consultation with Mr. Speer, the assistant cashier, he was informed there was no panic whatever in the money market.

The direction of the shock was from the southwest to the northeast, and continued about forty seconds, during which three distinct heavy, and six lighter shocks were very distinctly felt. Doubtless a heavy earthquake on the coast of South America will prove to have been the cause of the shock felt on this Continent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

EXECUTORS' SALE

—OF—

REAL ESTATE.

THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE of J. M. PORTER, dec'd, will expose at public sale

On Tuesday, November 22, 1870,

A farm known as the IRWIN FARM, containing **One Hundred and Sixty-three Acres,** more or less, situated in Bird township, Westmoreland county, about one hundred yards from A. V. R. R. and Allegheny river, reserving the right of coal under said farm. This farm is well watered by a number of good springs, and in a good state of cultivation, and has an orchard of various kinds of fruits. There is a comfortable dwelling house, double barn and other outbuildings, and is situated in a good community.

Terms of sale, or any information in reference to the above farm can be had of the Executors, residing at Tarentum, Allegheny county, Pa.

Sale to commence on farm at 1 o'clock A. M.

JAMES B. FULTON,
WM. V. EVANS,
JAMES McCALL, Sr.,
Executors.

Tarentum, O. t. 20, '70. oct22:d&w-t.no.22

SPECIAL NOTICES

A NEW SENSATION.

THE AROMATIC

FURNITURE POLISH.

The large and increasing sale speaks for the merits of the preparation. For sale only by

JOSEPH FLEMING, Sole Agent,
No. 81 Market Street.

ORIENTAL CREAM

Beautifies the Complexion!

Ladies who demand a par excellent article for the toilet—or bone—generally use

Gourand's Oriental Cream,

Universally acknowledged to be the best and purest preparation in use. So say the majority of the fair sex, and their decree must be law. It is free from all deleterious ingredients, and harmless in its application. Ladies will be sure to get the genuine preparation by calling at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
No. 81 MARKET STREET,
Corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.—($225 A MONTH) by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE Co. Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15 6mw E.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SEVERAL MEN who can give good reference as to ability and industry, to act as agents for the WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machines, on a salary in this city and other territory. To men who prefer working in the country we will furnish horse, wagon, harness and general outfit. NO CAPITAL REQUIRED. Call on or address, WM. SUMNER & CO., No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. oct12:mw&f-4wd.t4w

WANTED.—AGENTS, (20 PER DAY) to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the *under-feed*, makes the "*lock stitch*" (alike on both sides,) and is *fully licensed*. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:d1yw-g.

TWENTY THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED.—A watch given gratis to every person, male or female, and terms sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address,
W. H. CHIDESTER,
217 Broadway, New York.

$1,000 PER WEEK

Can be made on the quiet by parties who are up to snuff, without interfering with other business. Address, confidentially,
EDWARD CARTER,
se24:3mw 2 Amity st., New York.

$60 A WEEK PAID AGENTS IN A new business. Address, Saco Novelty Co., Saco, Me. sep21:yw

20,000 AGENTS WANTED

A WATCH GIVEN GRATIS to every person male or female, and sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address, W. H. CHIDESTER,
sep14:4w 267 Broadway, New York.

$1,000 PER WEEK

Can be made on the quiet, without risk, and without interfering with your other business. Address, confidentially, D. SUMNER, 704 Broadway, New York. sep8:1w

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau street, New York City. aug6-3mw

HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealers at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded for prize clubs. Specimen copy free. Address S. S. WOOD, Newburgh, N. Y. oct13:yw

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of JOHN McMASTER, late of the borough of Birmingham, all persons knowing themselves indebted to the same will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JAMES SALISBURY, J. P.,
aug31:d&w Administrator.

Dr. D. PETERSON,

CHIROPODIST,

Removes Corns, Bunions and Diseased Nails in a few minutes, Without Bleeding or Causing Soreness. Enlarged, Stiff, Bruised or Crooked Toe Joints Treated successfully.

Terms—Are cash down as soon as operation is performed.

OFFICE, 49 SIXTH STREET,

(LATE ST. CLAIR,)

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office hours: 8 A. M. to 12 M., 1 to 6 P. M.

BACKACHE.

ALL DISEASES OF THE URINARY Organs, Inflammation of the Kidneys, inflammation of the Bladder, or any affections that interfere with the functions of these organs, always cause great pain and weakness in the small of the back and loins. To relieve this, a diuretic medicine is necessary.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Have been thoroughly tested for the past thirty-eight years, and pronounced the most efficient Diuretic ever discovered. They are purely vegetable and contain no mercury. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box,

GEORGE A. KELLY,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
28 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. A. G. WALTER,

Nos. 66 AND 68 SIXTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH,

Has devoted himself for thirty-five years to the SURGICAL PRACTICE of his profession, and mainly to its CONSERVATIVE part, the saving and restoration of INJURED LIMBS, and to the treatment of diseases and injuries of the bones and joints, (white swelling, hip disease, fractures and dislocations, &c.) *Deformities* of the human frame have claimed his especial attention, such as club or reeled feet, contracted and stiff joints, paralyzed limbs, curvatures of the spine and strabismus or squinting—in the restoration of which his success has been unrivalled. jel1:1yw

MANHOOD—YOUNG MAN, IF you are suffering from the effects of imprudent habits, and find yourself afflicted with Seminal Weakness and Emissions, Impotency, Loss of Memory, Unpleasant dreams, Weak Nerves, Headache, Nervous Trembling, General Lassitude, Dimness of Vision, Flushing of the Skin, or derangement of the Urinary Organs, symptoms common to cases of Spermatorrhea, and which assuredly ruins the happiness and unfits the sufferer for BUSINESS PURSUITS OR MARRIAGE, lose no time in procuring the efficacious remedy known as

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS.

Price One Dollar Per Box. They are never known to fail. They can be used without detection or interference with business, and they will assuredly restore you to health. We will send a private circular on the subject of Youthful Errors, free, enclose stamp. Enclose the money, and address BRYAN & CO., 64 Cedar Street, N. Y., and on receipt they will be sent, well sealed, by mail.

TO LADIES.

If you require a reliable remedy to relieve you, and remove Irregularities or Obstructions, why not use the best? A never-failing remedy will be found in DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS. They are safe and sure in ordinary cases. Price One Dollar Per Box.

DR. HARVEY'S GOLDEN PILLS,

Four degrees stronger, are intended for married ladies in special cases. Price Five Dollars Per Box. Private circulars sent free, enclose stamp. Enclose the money in a letter and register it at the P. O. Address, BRYAN & CO., 64 Cedar St., N. Y., and on receipt they will be sent well sealed by return mail. sep18:1y

LOVE AND MATRIMONY.—LAdies and Gentlemen, if you wish to marry, address the undersigned, who will send you, with a money, a d without price, valuable information, that will enable you to marry happily and speedily, irrespective of age, wealth or beauty. This information will cost you nothing, and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully assist you. All letters strictly confidential. The desired information sent by return mail, and no questions asked. Address, ARAH B. LAMBERT, Greenpoint, Kings county, N. Y. sep26:3md

A MOST STRIKING CONTRAST.—The old hair dyes and "colorines," &c., are all more or less sticky, muddy and foul. And the hair since imparts are not natural. PERALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, the newly discovered agent, is, on the other hand, limpid, transparent, fragrant and effective, and has no sediment. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

RECEIVING

NEW GOODS!

THE LATEST STYLES!

Bell & Moorhouse,

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES!

Dress Goods.
Plaids.
Silks.
Linens.
Blankets.
Flannels.
Suits.

NORTH CAROLINA

LAND AGENCY.

250 FARMS

FOR SALE IN

North Corolina.

D. W. & W. J. COURTS, Land Agents, offer for sale a large number of Farms, Mines, Mills and Water Powers. Reference is made to the public men generally of the State. D. W. Courts was, for fifteen years, Public Treasurer of North Carolina. Those wishing may communicate with them by letter or in person, at Ruffin, N. C.

D. W. & W. J. COURTS,
LAND AGENTS, RUFFIN, N. C.
oct17

FOR SALE BY DIRCK & LEFSTROM, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, No. 49, Sixth St. late St. Clair, Pittsburgh Pa.

A splendid Farm of 165 acres in Beaver county, Pa., about 120 acres cleared, balance in good timber, is well watered by never failing springs, has a good orchard, good buildings, within one mile of a railroad station and the Ohio river. Price $14,000.

Also, a No. 1 Farm of 127 acres in Beaver Co., Pa., within 3 miles of the Ohio river, and railroad station, about 100 acres cleared, balance in timber, land all level and first class, a new brick house, new bank barn and other out buildings in good repair, well watered by springs, good orchard and good road to the place. Price $12,000.

Also, a good Hotel, has license and is doing an extensive business. The house contains 8 rooms, halls and cellar, also a double porch, a good frame stable for twelve horses, a good ice house and other outbuildings—all in good repair. Age and no help. There is a bargain in this property. Price $4,000.

Also, a number of choice properties in a little village on the Ohio river, consisting of residences and large lots, ½ mile from R. R. depot. Has a good school house. Prices low and on easy terms.

Also, a farm of 47 acres, more or less, within one half mile from Leetdale, on the P. F. W. & C. R. R., only 14 miles from the city. We will sell this in a whole, or in lots to suit purchasers from 5 acres up, to suit the wants of all. Prices from $200 per acre.

We have also a number of choice farms, city and suburban property too numerous to mention. Therefore to parties wishing to invest in real estate we would say to give us a call, as we have the largest assortment of desirable property we offer for sale, and are able to give true statements to any party inquiring for such. We are also willing to accompany any parties wishing to look at property, such defraying their own expenses in doing so.

DIRCKS & LEFSTROM,
49 SIXTH STREET (late St. Clair,
dec27 Pittsburgh.

VALUBLE FARM

FOR SALE.

A No. 1 farm for sale, containing 55 acres, in Allegheny county, Pa., within one-half mile of the Washington pike, nine miles from Pittsburgh, one half mile of the Chartiers Valley Railroad, one half mile of Independence Station, and about one-half of the farm is now in a good state of cultivation. A LOG HOUSE, New Frame Stable, Corn Crib, Wagon Shed, and a Never Failing Spring, and a young orchard. It adjoins the farm of Isaac Craig, Esq., and James Blakemore.
THOMAS A. McKOWN,
sep3 6mw Moorhead P. O., Allegheny Co., Pa.

AGENTS WANTED FOR GEO. E. WARING'S NEW ILLUSTRATED FARM BOOK THE HANDY BOOK OF HUSBANDRY. A Guide for Farmers, Young and Old. Fully endorsed by the American Agriculturist, the New York Tribune, and by personal letters from the Presidents of the following named State Agricultural Societies: New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, and by over Leading Farmers. Hon. W. S. CLARK, President of the Amherst College, says: "It is one of the cheapest and best books on Agriculture, and should be in the hands of every farmer. A splendid selling book in the hands of active men and women." Address the Publishers, E. B. TREAT & CO., 654 Broadway, New York. Also an indispensible book in every household, OUR HOME PHYSICIAN, a new and reliable family medical guide, by Dr. Geo. H. Beard of New York. In great demand, as thousands are eager to know how to save health and life. sep9:2tw

BANK NOTICE.—Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of the ARSENAL BANK, with banking and discounting privileges, and the issue of bills, at the Saving Fund of the Commonwealth, said Bank to be located in the Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, and to have the right to receive deposits, pay interest thereon, to issue bank notes to such extent as may be authorized, and loan money on personal property, bonds and mortgages, or other adequate securities, at such rate of interest as may be agreed upon by the parties, and to have a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars.
JOHN W. RIDDELL,
Solicitor for Association
PITTSBURGH, June17, 1870. jun16.6mw

OVER $1,800,000 WERE PAID FOR Taxes to U. S. Government during four years by the House of Lorillard. This amount is not exceeded by any Tobacco House in the world.

Their Century Chewing Tobacco is now made of choice, sweet leaf, cured and sun-cured leaf of the best attainable varieties.

LORILLIA Dry Yacht Club Smoking is made of Oronoko, of Hyco Leaf, of N. C. and Va., esteemed among judges as the finest tobacco for the purpose ever found, and prepared by an original and patented process, whereby the bitter and acrid properties, as well as the nicotine is extracted, rendering it mild and harmless to nervous constitutions; it has a delightful aroma, leaves no disagreeable taste, and will not burn the tongue if a good pipe is used.

The Eureka Smoking is also a favorite Brand, being made of choice Virginia and always burns free and smooth; has an agreeable flavor, but is of heavier body than the Yacht Club, and cheaper in price; by mixing these two together an article of any desired strength may be obtained.

As an evidence of the popularity of Lorillard's Smoking, would say over 10,000,000 pkages were sold during 1869, and still the demand increases.

SEWICKLEY NURSERIES.

FRUIT TREES.

Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Gooseberries, Currants.

And other small Fruits of the most approved varieties for Gardens and Orchards, Grape Vines for Vineyards, Ornamental Trees and Flowering Shrubs in great variety. Parties intending planting this Fall are respectfully invited to examine our stock. The Accommodation Trains of the Fort Wayne Railway stop at the Nurseries, Edgeworth Station. No Tree peddlers authorized to sell for Sewickley Nurseries.
oct8:4.w JAMES WARDROP.

IF YOU WANT TO HAVE WHITE AND Clean clothes, use DELAPIERRE'S ELECTRIC SOAP. It saves time, saves labor preserves clothing, brightens colors, goes three times as far as brown soap, and is an excellent soap for toilet use, being pure white. For sale by Arbuckles & Co. and grocers generally in Pittsburgh and vicinity.
se15-ef4t&4tw.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE LATEST.

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

94 WOOD STREET,

HAVE JUST OPENED THEIR NEW

DRY GOODS,

And would invite the attention of

DRESS GOODS,

Belgian Plaids,
Plaid Poplins,

ALSO,

BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS,
BLACK AND COLORED MERINOS,

STOCK COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

DESIRABLE GOODS

Will be Received Daily throughout the season and offered at the lowest figures.

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.

se29:2tawdlm&4tw

AYER'S

Hair Vigor,

For Restoring Gray Hair to its Natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or Gray Hair is soon restored to its original color with the glossy and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

Nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE, $1.

S. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,

PITTSBURGH,

Wholesale Agents.

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AIKEN & CO.,

Dealers in

Roofing Slate!

—AND—

TINNED SLATING NAILS,

Cor. 11th and Liberty Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders for Roofing solicited, and promptly attended to. au9:wfw

BISSELL & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating

STOVES!

Grate Fronts, Ranges

FENDERS, &c.,

235 Liberty and 242 Penn Sts.,

ap2:wtf PITTSBURGH.

Iron City College.

Corner Penn and Sixth Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE MOST COMPLETE BUSINESS COLLEGE IN AMERICA.

This institution affords advantages for the thorough practical education of young and middle-aged men, possessed by no other School in the United States.

For Circulars, containing full particulars, with samples of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship. Address the Principals,

SMITH & COWLEY,
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An Old and Reliable Institution!

Harper's Edition of Duff's Bookkeeping,

Used as a Text Book.

PENMANSHIP,

Instructions and Lectures daily by Wm. H. Duff.

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Charles P. Duff, Superintendent.

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P. DUFF & SONS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

60,000 of Conover's Colossals,

The largest and finest variety. Market Gardeners and others planting largely supplied on liberal terms.

oct8:1tw JAMES WARDROP

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LATEST.

LESS & CO.,

STREET.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

NOTIONS, &c.

[the Trade to their Choice Lines of

GOODS,

Paris Plaids,
Plaid Merinos.

SO,

ORED ALPACAS,
ORED MERINOS,

EVERY DEPARTMENT.

LE GOODS

season and offered at the lowest figures.

M'CANDLESS & CO.

PITTSBURGH

Drug House!

GOURAND'S ORIENTAL CREAM.

MILK OF VIOLETTES,

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH!

WAGGONER'S FRENCH ENAMEL.

RANDALL'S CIRCASSIAN CREAM.

CORNER OF FOURTH AVE. AND MARKET ST.

A. Torrence & Co

DR. WHITTIER

CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, Syphilis in all its forms, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, and all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produce some of the following diseases: Boils, Blotches, bodily weakness, Indigestion, constipation, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore improper, are promptly cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.

A particular attention given to all female complaints, Leucorrhœa, Whites, Falling, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovarits, Prurits, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhœa, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.

It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.

The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that give a full exposition of venereal and private diseases that can be had free at office or by mail in a sealed envelope for two stamps. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted, and enables them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.

The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of symptoms, and medicine can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office where they are treated every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No case will be where failed, read what he says. Hours, 9 A. M to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M.

Office, No. 9 Wylie Street, near Court House, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap8:d&w

WARNER'S

PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has NEVER failed, (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for Piles, and is now recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere. my4:TO-TH&S-1y

DYSPEPSIA.

WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetiser; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by Druggists. Price, One Dollar.

COUGH no MORE.

WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is its relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price, One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S VITUM VITAE, or WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetiser and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also, at all respectable saloons. Price $1. In quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites, (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female Irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists Price One Dollar, or sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and a Quarter.

Address 619 State St., Chicago.
may14: yw

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

WAR NOTES.

ROUEN, October 21, Night.—The Normans are eager for fight. General Breand is in command of the troops.

LYONS, October 21.—Orders have been issued to supply this city with provisions for 75,000 men for two months. Troops in the rural districts are ready to march, and awaiting orders to proceed to Lyons.

MADRID, October 21.—Tapete's newspaper organ here advocates liberal

REFORMS TO CUBA

Immediately, and urges the Government to seek glory in that direction.

THE THRONE QUESTION.

Prim, though visited by Castellar and others, makes no disclosure of his policy or intention.

It is reported that the candidature of the Duke of Aosta for the throne of Spain has been definitely accepted.

The object of Keratry's visit to this city is variously stated. He has made no official announcement of his mission to the Government.

ROME, October 21.—Minister Sella assured the delegation of citizens of Rome to-day that he would apprise the King of the desire of the Romans to receive him in their city. Harmonizing the laws of the Roman States with those of the Kingdom, he added, required time and he had every reason to hope the work will be completed without prejudice to the institutions of Rome. The 28th of October is fixed as the day of entry of the King into Rome.

TOURS, October 21.—Contradictory rumors are flying about concerning the movements of the hostile armies on the Loire, but the general impression is that the Prussians are no longer coming this way, and that a large force of the enemy is

MARCHING ON NORMANDY,

Where there are fewer troops to oppose them. The French army of the Loire in camy is improving daily. The officers are extremely vigorous in enforcing discipline, and numbers of soldiers have been shot for disobedience of orders.

It is positively asserted here that

THE PRUSSIANS FIRED THE CHATEAU OF ST. CLOUD

To conceal their depredations. The citizens of St. Cloud charge that all valuables in the Palace had disappeared before the fire broke out.

The government here has appropriated 100,000 francs to repair the building of Chateau Dun, and as a testimonial of its

HEROIC DEFENCE,

It is stated that leading military engineers are to form a series of entrenched camps, in which raw troops will be drilled and formed into Corps D'Armees. Even the National Guards will be obliged to pass a certain time in these camps.

THIERS

Has arrived here.

ROUEN, October 20.—General Bourbaki and staff passed through here to-day on their way to Lille.

A body of the enemy has crossed the Seine and marched in the direction of Magny.

FLORENCE, October 21.—Signor Sella, Minister of France, says: The transfer of the capital to Rome is no longer doubtful, but it requires the sanction of Parliament.

LONDON, October 21.—A violent storm passed over the seat of war around Paris last night.

The Department of Sommes has been declared in a state of siege and energetic preparations are being made at Amiens, the capital, for defence. The force of 20,000 Prussians which was advancing on the city has returned to Breteuil.

VERSAILLES, October 20, VIA LONDON—All last night the Parisians kept up

A STEADY FIRE

On the Prussian outposts. The latter, being well protected, suffer no losses.

On the 17th inst. a German detachment occupied Mont Didier, capturing four officers and one hundred and seventy Mobiles.

The Prussian commandant of Stenay was forced to retire from the town on the 11th inst. by a sortie from Montmedy.

LONDON, October 21.—A special correspondent of the *Tribune* before Metz telegraphs to-day that

THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE SURRENDER OF METZ HAVE FAILED

And the envoy returned to the beleagured town. General Bazaine proposed to surrender all his own army on the same terms as the surrender at Sedan, with the exception that the regular garrison of Metz should continue to hold the fortress, thus releasing at least one-half the investing army. General Moltke refused these terms because the reduced garrison could hold out longer. The entire surrender is expected early.

BITSCHE INVESTED.

Bitsche was yesterday invested by 8,000 men, with heavy guns from Strasburg. The siege will be pushed.

THE FRENCH FLEET.

LONDON, October 21.—The French fleet was seen off Heligoland on Tuesday. A Hamburg dispatch of to-day reports that nothing was since seen of them.

The Manchester *Examiner* has a report from Berlin which needs confirmation that

BAZAINE HAS OFFERED TO SELL METZ FOR THE REGENCY

With the Prince Imperial.

Count Bernstoff, the Prussian Minister, has not been recalled from England.

ROCROY, October 21.—Dubois, delegat from Paris to Tours, who landed near this town in a balloon, gives further particulars of

THE LAST FIGHT NEAR PARIS.

The Prussians in force on the evening of the 17th, attacked the redoubt of Hautes Bruyers, near Issy, and were sepulsed by the forces of the redoubts. They renewed the attack at one the next morning, but after a three hours' fight were again repulsed.

Dubois says in all the recent conflicts around Paris the French had the best of it. The activity of the citizens was prodigious. Paris was making twenty-five mitrailleuses per week, two millions of cartridges daily, and cannon and munitions in proportion.

LILLE, October 21.—M. T. Stelen, Commissioner from Paris to the northern provinces has resigned.

ST. QUENTIN THREATENED.

ST. QUENTIN, October 21.—A force of 5,000 men under the Grand Duke of Mecklinburg, with twelve guns, is marching on the town.

FROM THE NORTH POLE.

LONDON, October 21.—The exploring steamer Arctic, from Davis' Straits, has arrived at Dundee.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has an article on the

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF TELEGRAPHS

In which it adduces facts and figures to show that the business of telegraphing has declined since the Postal Department assumed its management. It says the estimates in the Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer are belied by the event. So far from realizing a profit of £120,000 as predicted by Mr. Lowe, from the Telegraph service, the Government will be fortunate if the receipts pay expenses.

ECUMENICAL COUNCIL SUSPENDED.

ROME, October 21.—The Pope has formally suspended the Ecumenical Council on the ground that there has been sacreligious invasion of the Territory of the Church, which might prevent the freedom of action of the Pope and Fathers. The jubilee in honor of the Council, however, is not suspended.

(World Special.)

THE PRUSSIANS BEFORE PARIS REPORTED DEMORALIZED.

LONDON, October 22.—A Paris letter of the 8th says: On the 16th inst. two hundred and twenty Polish deserters escaped from the German lines, capturing their officers, and came into the French lines near Meudon. They reported the Fifth Corps, to which they belonged, greatly demoralized by the defeats it suffered at Bougeneil and Bagneaux, and the general condition of the camps at Versailles as deplorable. The troops are suffering greatly from sickness and want of wood.

THE MASONS EXPEL THE KING OF PRUSSIA AND HIS SON FROM THE ORDER.

At a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons of Paris, King William and the Crown Prince of Prussia were expelled from the Order.

Permission has been obtained by Washburne for a hundred Americans to leave. More than three hundred would still remain, among them Col. Hoffman, Secretary of Legation.

A special at Ostend sends word that

THERE IS NO TRUTH IN THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Reported as going on between Bazaine, the Emperor and the Prussian government.

(Herald Special.)

A COUP D'ETAT BY BAZAINE.

LONDON, October 22.—There are rumors that an agreement has been concluded at the Prussian headquarters with General Boyer, messenger of Bazaine, under which the Marshal is to march to Paris and declare for Napoleon IV.

The Marble Bust of Napoleon I, the Gold Cross from the Chapel, and a part of the Imperial Library were saved from St. Cloud, and are in the custody of the Crown Prince of Prussia.

GENERAL SHERIDAN

Arrived at Brussels to-day on his way to Rome. He will return to the Prussian army, when the operations become more active.

(Per Associated Press.)

ENGLISH MEDIATION RUMORED.

LONDON, October 23.—It is reported that England will immediately offer direct intervention for an armistice; that Lord Lyons and Lord Loftus have taken steps to that effect at Tours and Berlin, and that perfect accord in the matter exists between England, Austria and Italy.

VIENNA, October 23.—The Austrian Government, responding to the representations of England, urgently advocates an armistice at Tours and Versailles.

The Vienna *Free Press*, in an able leader, denounces the war as intolerable, and invokes the determined intervention of the powers. It declares the moment is opportune for compromise, and England should take the initiative and conduct the negotiations in behalf of a cause which has become that of the civilized world.

TOURS, October 23.—It is understood that on Friday last England submitted here and at Berlin proposals for an armistice. Great hopes are entertained of the result.

M. THIERS.

TOURS, October 23.—M. Thiers has not left for Paris yet. He awaits safe conduct from the Prussians.

BERLIN, October 23.—The *Cross Gazette* referring to the rumor that M. Thiers proposed to visit the King of Prussia at Versailles, expresses the opinion that his mission will be fruitless.

CHINA, TURKEY AND GREECE.

LONDON, October 23.—A dispatch from Bombay announces that troops are leaving Madras for China.

It is rumored that a defensive alliance has been formed between Turkey and Greece against the encroachments of the western powers.

LUXEMBURG, October 23. — Prince Henry of Orange arrived here yesterday and he had an enthusiastic reception. The troops paraded and addresses were presented to the Prince who replied by answering the people that the

NEUTRALITY OF LUXEMBURG

was secure. The demonstration was evidently intended as a protest against the rumors that the people of the Grand Duchy desire to gain the German confederation.

LONDON, October 23.—A sortie was made from Paris last night, in the direction of Versailles. The Germans, after some few hours fighting,

DROVE THE FRENCH BACK,

taking one hundred prisoners and two pieces of artillery. The loss of the besiegers was small, and was caused by a bomb bursting in the midst of a battalion.

WAR NOTES.

The Greek merchants, at Marseilles, send heavy orders to the Levant for grain, deliverable in January.

The gunboat Dryade leaves Toulon immediately for the Antilles, taking out six hundred marine infantry.

The Germans took 6,000 prisoners at the capture of Orleans.

ADEN MOVING TOWARD FEDERATION.

STUTTGART, October 23.—In the Lower House of the Diet, yesterday, Minister Von Scheurelen made the following statement: The Government is satisfied. It is following the path to obtain objects now within reach, and envoys have been dispatched in pursuit of these objects, but to admit of their attainment the assent of the Legislature is required, and the modifications in the Constitution must be submitted to a new Diet fresh from the people. A decree dissolving the Diet was then received.

OPERATIONS OF THE GERMAN FORCES ON THE LOIRE AND AT ORLEANS.

LONDON, October 23.—General Von der Tann commanding the German troops on the Loire has issued a proclamation declaring that the

MAIN CONDITION OF PEACE

Is the restituting of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany.

The Prussians have taken all the clothing from the shops and wine from the cellars in Orleans.

Bishop Dupanloup forbids the ringing of church bells.

Heavy artillery is posted on the quays Permets to cross the river are reluctantly granted.

The invaders are sweeping the valley of the Loire of cattle which is sent are sent to the forces around Paris.

The following

NEW MILITARY DIVISIONS

Have been formed in France: Division of the North, General Bourbaki commanding, headquarters at Lille; Division of the West, General Fierier commanding, headquarters at Maux; Division of the Centre, General Palhese commanding, headquarters at Bourges; Division of the East, General Cambrens commanding, headquarters at Besancon.

The Assizes are to be opened on Nov. 31. Administration Councils are established in the twenty-two military districts into which France is subdivided. Each council is to contain one civil functionary who will have charge of raising and organizing troops.

TOURS, October 23.—Great hopes of peace are excited by the intervention of England for an armistice. It is understood that the Government here is

EAGER FOR PEACE

On almost any terms.

VERSAILLES, October 22.—via Berlin.—General Wittich has occupied Chartres. All is quiet around Paris. French deserters from Metz come to our lines in large numbers.

PRUSSIAN FORCE REPULSED.

TOURS, October 23.—An important action is reported in the forrest of Hecour. The French scouts belonging to the Ardiche battalion, and the franc-tireurs of Caen behaved with much gallantry. A Prussian force, consisting of cavalry, infantry, and artillery was repulsed with the loss of 100 killed. Our casualties are severe. The commander of the troops is among the wounded.

MARSEILLES, October 23.—Deferring to the popular desire, Esquiros continues to act as Prefect of Marseilles.

The expulsion of the Jesuits from the city is not revoked.

FIGHTING IN THE VOSGES.

BESANCON, October 23.—There was heavy fighting to-day between Vtnoy and Cussix, from 9 in the morning until night. The result is not known. It is reported that the zouazes and troops of the Vosges distinguished themselves by vigorous bayonet charges.

A BATTLE NEAR PARIS — NO PARTICULARS.

MONTARGES, October 23—Evening.—Yesterday there was an engagement near Fontainbleau. The franc-tireurs killed forty Uhlans and captured a number of horses.

All day yesterday constant cannonading in the direction of Paris was noticed.

TOURS, October 23.—The *Moniteur* announces to-day that

BOURBAKI WITH TWENTY THOUSAND MEN IS GOING TO AMIENS.

Large reinforcements have arrived from the South, and the marine infantry and gunners are coming here from Toulon. The National Guard at Lyons are constantly drilling and exercising. A large number of troops will be stationed in the intrenched camp near this city. All will be armed with the Chassepot and thoroughly drilled in its use.

The War Department is collecting enormous stores of provisions and munitions. The citizens of Tours have also been warned to provide themselves with plentiful supplies of the necessaries of life.

A Minister was dispatched from Paris on the 18th. He reports that sorties continue frequently. The enemy suffers heavily from them and is compelled to keep on the alert day and night. The Prussians thus harrassed are beginning to suffer from constant exposure.

TOURS, October 23.—The *Constitutionel* has a report of the mediation of England, and says there is now reason to hope for peace. It adds that as soon as the armistic is concluded, the election for a Constituent Assembly will be ordered.

The journals contain the following note inspired by the Government: We may affirm that the Government in no case will accept a peace humiliating to France. It will remain firm in its rejection of all propositions for the dismemberment of France, and is prepared for all sacrifices to save the national honor. Invasion has not prevented organization of the defence of the country on a formidable scale. We have, at divers points, which it would be imprudent to mention, excellent troops well armed and equipped and ready to move at a given moment, and will soon appear. In corroboration of the above it may be stated on the best authority that

WASHINGTON.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, October 21.—The President to-day appointed the following

INDIAN AGENTS:

Isaac S. Worden, of Ohio, and Orlando F. Pepper, of Illinois, for New Mexico; John J. Critchlow, of New York, for Utah; L. D. Williamson, of the District of Columbia, for New Mexico; Theophilus D. Griffith, of Illinois, for the Choctaws and Chickasaws.

At a Cabinet meeting to-day, only the ordinary routine business was transacted. While the meeting was in session, information was received that

SENATOR CAMERON WAS STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS

At his hotel this morning in Baltimore and that he would be sent home in a special car. It is said his right arm and side are affected.

The Secretary of War has accepted the

RESIGNATION

Of Gen. J. B. Wilson, Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry, acting as an officer of the Engineer Corps. The resignation takes effect January 1st, next.

By the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It behooves a people, sensible of their dependence on the Almighty, publicly and collectively, to acknowledge their gratitude for His favors and mercies, and humbly beseech for their continuance; and,

WHEREAS, The people of the United States, during the year now about to end, have special cause to be thankful for their general prosperity, abundant harvest, exemption from pestilence, foreign war and civil strife;

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, U. S. Grant, President of the United States, concurring in any similar recommendations from the Chief Magistrates of States, do recommend to all citizens to meet in their respective places of worship on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of November next, there to give thanks for the bounty of God during the year about to close, and to supplicate for its continuance hereby.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fifth.

[Signed.] U. S. GRANT.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Has prepared a digest of reports upon the condition of the crops for October, from which the following is extracted:

THE WHEAT CROP

Of 1870 in the majority of States and especially in those in which this cereal is prominent, is materially less in quantity than the crop of 1869, which was a very large one notwithstanding the assertions of some croakers to the contrary. The reduction is due, first, to the loss of plants by an unpropitious season for the germination and early growth of the winter variety, followed by an open and somewhat variable winter, and second, to drought which prevailed with great severity in northern and eastern States. This reduction as averaged from our local returns appears to be about 14 per cent. The average quality of the crop is better than that of 1869. The Pacific coast reports are favorable. Some counties in California make the quality superior, while others report injury from rust and an inferiority from the maturity of the grain blighted by drought. The early sown fall and spring grain of Oregon is good, while that late grown was injured by the excessive heat of summer. Among the varieties which have succeeded best the Tappahanock is preminently named. It is frequently mentioned throughout the South and West and has done well among the mountains of Utah.

THE CORN CROP

Of 1870, unlike those of the two years preceding is a full one and the best of the past ten years. The States of the great corn region, including those bordering on the great lakes, and upon the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, have, without exception, made either full or large crops. An intelligent estimate places the total product at 250,000,000 bushels in Illinois.

THE RYE CROP

Gives a somewhat smaller yield than in 1870.

OATS

Are not generally so productive as last year, except in the South.

In Michigan and New Jersey the aggregate crop of

BARLEY

Appears less than in 1869.

The only States yielding full crops of

BUCKWHEAT

Are Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. The aggregates are less than usual.

The reports about

BEANS AND PEAS

Indicate an average production in quality with some local variability. The Pea crop, which is of great importance to the South, has occupied a larger acreage than formerly in North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, but has been somewhat neglected in other cotton States.

POTATOES

exhibit considerable reduction in yield. The sweet potatoe crop is comparatively a large one, while the acreage of

SORGHUM

is not very large. The crop is in superior condition, and promises a yield of syrup of fine quality.

The increase in breadth in

COTTON

was estimated in July at twelve per cent., combining the elements of acreage planted and its condition on the first of October. Natural expectations, other circumstances being equal, would lead to comparison with last year as follows: North Carolina, 15 per cent.; South Carolina, 9; Georgia, 5; Florida, 9; Alabama, 8; Mississippi, 10; Louisiana, 10; Texas, 30; Arkansas, 15; Tennessee, 1. This would give a crop exceeding 3,500,000 bales, but the indications of the season thus far since October 1st, and the probabilities of a favorable autumn for maturing and picking the top crop, do not prognosticate a return of the remarkably favorable experience of the season. The present crop was vigorous in early growth, running to weed rather than ball. These, burned with the drought in August, and subsequently flooded with rain in September, has endured vicissitudes unfavorable to continued fruitfulness, as a general shedding of forms and occasional rottening of balls attest. The ball worm and the army worm have been at work in places, and rust is more or less prevalent in all the Cotton States. The opening of the later balls is unusually well advanced in most places, and the last picking promises to be light. These indications instead of pointing to an increase of of one-third of a million bales render it probable that the present will be no larger than the last, and if the remainder of the season should be very unpropitious a reduction of one-fourth of a million of bales might result. Another month or two will determine whether the present crop shall be limited to three million bales or rise to three and a half millions as expected in the commencement of the season. The present area in cultivation has reduced the price to fifteen cents per pound, or to the very verge of profitable cultivation, and correspondents are already reporting the ruin of planter who grow cotton exclusively and buy al agricultural supplies.

A large increase in the product of

CANE SUGAR

Is regarded as certain.

There is, comparatively, a large suplus of old wheat in Tennessee, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, and as much as usual in Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, and smaller States. There is no evidence of any large surplus to add materially to the supplies of the year.

HEARTRENDING DISASTER.

Total Wreck of the Anchor Line Steamship Cambria—Only One of the Crew Rescued—No Tidings of the Passengers and Remainder of the Crew—Complete List of the Souls on Board, Supposed to Have Perished.

LONDON, October 21.—The steamer Enterprise, from Garston to Londonderry, picked up a boat off Innishowen Head, at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, containing a sailor and the corpse of a girl. The sailor stated that the steamer Cambria, of the Anchor Line, from New York, struck at ten o'clock the night previous on Innistrahwill Island, and became a total wreck. Four other boats, containing passengers, left the steamer, but were not yet heard of. The sailor reports that his own boat was upset, and all in it but himself drowned.

NEW YORK, October 21.—The steamship Cambria took out 127 passengers, 42 cabin, 18 intermediate, and 67 steerage. Among the passengers was Gen. Davies of Chicago. The cargo consisted of wheat, flour, cotton, cheese, fish, oil, apples, and barrel staves.

Following is a complete list of her passengers: Leonard Henman, Samuel Cronham, A. L. Holland, James Hague and wife, James Clark, Col. Hayden, wife and daughter, General Davies, of Chicago, James Purse, wife and two children, Geo. Wilton, H. Zimmerman, Geo. Wildfang, Jos. Smith and wife, G. Mayer, Robert Allen wife and two children, Isabella Allen and infant, Robert McClaren, R. M. McGinty, Alexander Cumming, Hubert Coker, Felix Cassidy, Daniel McAllister, Robert Elliot, William Elliot, K. R. Newenkamp, L. J. Newenkamp, Mrs. A. Wier, William Hill and child, Henry Woltman, Harriet McCreely, Mary Adams, Agnes Barr, S. D. Grewy and wife, Joseph Baird, Mathew Mowet, Robert Patton, L. Gilmour, Mrs. Easdale, Mrs. Young, Eliza Colapum, Ann O'Neil, Allen Lemon, John Martin's son, James Montgomery, Wm. Mills, J. D. Doherty, Miss Doherty, James Croson, Wencle Cobbert, Hugh Lockhart, Thos. Hasen, Geo. Brattehen, Jesse Grunhn, Miss Ann Steers, Mrs. E. H. Pussy, Wm. Bingham, Jr., wife and two children, Mrs. McNae and two children, Geo. S. Emery and wife, Agnes Notman, Mrs. Peoples, John Hobson and wife. Mrs. Capell and child, Michael Finnerty, Mrs. George Hill, John M. Garblin, Michael Jefinay, Charles Peterson, Archibald Baird, Carl A Palbach, Con. O'Connor, Jorgon Gullpsen, Hans Hansen, Aug. Jansen, John Fleming, Catherine McLaughlin, James Roch, Mrs. J Rustrom, Mrs. Remington. Albert Hubson, Pat Mund, Susan McCambridge, Jno Lynch, Bridget Thornton, Arthur McCoy, Mary Quinn, Annie Ewart, Margaret Bule, Gregory Sheil, wife and child, John Given, Thomas Potts, Andrew Riddle, Mary A. Dennim and John Marshall, William Bencka, John Clark, Agnes Boyd, N. Dunton, August Johnson, James Klason, James Miller, Archibald McIntire, H. Ruhe.

POLITICAL.

Official Majorities in South Carolina and Ohio—Congratulatory Address From the Democratic Congressional Committee—The Radicals Take Comfort to Themselves from the Recent Elections—Democratic Nominations

By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, October 21.—Dispatches from Columbia, South Carolina, state that the Republicans have carried the State by 30,000 majority.

COLUMBUS, O., October 21.—Official returns from 85 counties in Ohio, and reported figures from the remaining 3 counties, give Sherwood, Republican, for Secretary of State, 221,709 votes; Heisley, Democrat, 204,979; O'Dell, Prohibition, 28,444 votes. Sherwood's majority over Heisley, 16,731; over both, 13,886

Republican loss in Ashtabula county is 1,412.

The total vote cast in the State was 429,532, a falling off of 35,760 on last year.

Campbell, Democrat, has 53 majority over Schenck for Congress in the Third District.

Jamison, Democrat, has 3,099 majority in the Fifth District.

Foster, Republican, 776 majority in the Ninth District.

Bingham, Republican, 474 majority in the Sixteenth District.

Ambler, Republican, 2,177 majority in the Seventeenth District.

WASHINGTON, October 21.—The National Democratic Congressional Resident Committe in a circular just issued, has tendered their congratulations to the Democratic and Conservative voters in the States of Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio for their great successes, and appeals to the Democrats and Conservatives of the States in which elections are about to be held, to make further and more determined efforts.

The Republican Congressional Committee are receiving encouraging accounts from States in which elections are to be held. They say they did better in the recent elections than they anticipated or had reason to expect when the canvass opened. The Committee continue to send out documents, having dispatched 6,000 yesterday, and quite as many to-day.

NEW YORK, October 21.—The Kings County Democratic Convention made their nominations to-day. For Congress, Second District, Thomas Kinsella; Third District, Henry W. Slocum.

THE CAMBRIA DISASTER.

The Sad News Fully Confirmed—The Vessel Wrecked Within an Hour of The End of the Voyage—Narrative of the Rescued Sailor—No Tidings of the Missing Boats.

By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, October 22.—The total loss of the steamship Cambria, which was yesterday rumored, is fully confirmed by later dispatches, and there is little to give hope that the passengers, who had taken to the boats, have escaped. The coast is a very dangerous one, and it is evident from the upsetting of one of the boats, from which the single survivor of the wreck was picked up, that the sea was very rough at the time of the disaster. Nevertheless, those who had friends on on board need not be in any haste to imagine the worst. The coast is admirably guarded by expert and adventurous men, and it is not impossible that if the boats were driven ashore some of the passengers were saved. Other less fatal but still serious marine losses are reported this morning, many of them on our own coasts.

The late gales were everywhere dangerous, and we may expect to hear for several days of serious wrecks along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. The Cambria was considered in sound condition, and has ever been regarded as the finest vessel on any of the ocean lines. She was but recently rebuilt, thoroughly of iron, and in every way prepared for the severest contest with wind or wave. Capt. Carnaghan, the commander of the Cambria during this ill-fated voyage, was one of the most experienced and skillful naval officers visiting this port. He has been in command of vessels of the Anchor Line for several years, and was thoroughly conversant with the navigation of the trans-Atlantic route to Glasgow.

LONDON, October 22.—Late on Wednesday evening word reached Londonderry that the steamer Cambria, of the Anchor Line, had been wrecked off the coast of Donegal. Information was brought to that city by the survivor, John McGartland, a steerage passenger. The intelligence at first was disbelieved, but has since been confirmed.

The telegraph lines have been disarranged by the recent storms, and the following summary of McGartland's narrative has just come through from London: The trip from New York was generally fortunate, notwithstanding unpleasant weather prevailed most of the time until the night of Wednesday, October 19, between ten and eleven o'clock. The Cambria was then under sail and steaming rapidly. Suddenly when all was going well she struck on Mistraline Island, a small rock island ten miles west of Donegal and thirty miles west of Londonderry. The vessel instantly began to fill through large holes stove in the bottom, and the fires were soon extinguished. It now was evident that the steamer could not be saved, and therefore attention was directed to saving the passengers, who were massed upon the deck. Four boats crowded with passengers were launched and put off from the sinking steamer. McGartland entered one of these and he saw no more of the ship or other boats. He thinks there is no doubt that all the boats were swamped, and that he is the only survivor. Almost immediately upon getting into the boat it capsized, and he lost consciousness. Upon reviving, he found himself in the sea, but grasping the gunwale of the boat, which had righted. He succeeded in getting inside a second time, and found therein the dead body of a lady dressed in black silk.

Mr. McGartland was tossed about many hours when he was picked up by the Enterprise, Capt. Gillespie, who cruised about the scene of the disaster for a long time in the hope of saving life and property. Mr. McGartland says that almost at the very time of the disaster the passengers and crew were congratulating themselves on the tempestuous voyage being nearly finished, and rejoicing in the fact that in one short hour more they would land at Moville. There were certainly one hundred and eighty souls on board, and perhaps more.

LONDONDERRY, October 22—Midnight.—Vessels just returning from the scene of the Cambria disaster, in the North Channel, report that they discovered only a lot of broken spars and a few stray barrels of flour, which formed part of her cargo. Nothing has yet been heard of the three small boats which put out from the Cambria when she struck. All hope for their safety has not been entirely abandoned, but Mr. McGartland reports that a wind little short of a hurricane prevailed at the time, which it would be miraculous for such a small craft to weather.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Riot at Laurens Court House Between Reform Radicals and Negroes—Five Whites and Three Negroes Killed—Unofficial Election Returns—The Radical Vote Largely Reduced—Whittemore, the Cadet Farmer, Succeeded by a Negro—The Reform Radicals Gain Heavily.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, October 22.—A *Herald* special from Columbia, South Carolina, on Friday, the day after the election, states that disturbances had occurred at Laurens Court House between the Union Reformers and negroes, though not of a political nature. The State constabulary tried to arrest a Tennesseean, named Johnson, who resisted. Pistols were drawn, and a riot ensued, during which five whites and three negroes are reported killed. The names of the whites are Tyler, Lowry, Frost, Lahy and Ralhond. A man named Powell was wounded, as was also Crows, a member of the Legislature. The United States troops recently sent from Laurens county are here, and Governor Scott is trying to have them returned. He will not send negro troops, though the latter are under arms.

CHARLESTON, October 23.—No official returns of the elections held last week can be obtained before Wednesday. Unofficial returns, believed to be trustworthy, indicate the re-election of Governor Scott by a largely reduced majority.

Elliott, colored, Republican, is probably elected to Congress from the Third District.

Rainey, colored, Republican, certainly succeeds Whittemore, from the First District.

In the Second District the contested election case between Bowen and Delarge is still doubtful.

In the Fourth District, McKesseck, Reform candidate, is probably elected.

The Reformers elect about one-third of the Legislature.

—An ingenious Chicago wife gets a nice day all to herself by telling "George" that "dear mother" is coming to spend the day with her. George is seen no more till morning.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE RIVER OBSTRUCTION CASE.

Opinion of Judge Stowe.

His Honor, Judge Stow,e delivered an opinion yesterday in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Christopher and Charles Zug, indicted and tried for maintaining a nuisance. Tney were charged by Benj. Clark with throwing cinders, &c., into the river in front of their rolling mill, between high water mark and the middle of the channel, whereby the free use and navigation of said river in front of his saw mill was obtsructed.

The jury submitted a special verdict in the case, and set forth that they found all the facts and circumstances in the case, as alleged in the complaint were correct and true, but left the question to be finally decided by the Court.

OPINION OF THE COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

I take the law of Pennsylvania to be settled that a riparian owner on a navigable stream cannot occupy to the prejudice of navigation, or cause *obstructions* to be placed upon the shore between high and low water lines, without express authority from the State, see Wainwright vs. McCullough, and that therefore the defendants are guilty of the charge contained in the indictment for nuisance in this case under the facts as found by the verdict of the jury, unless the Act of Assembly authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to fix high and low water lines at or near Pittsburgh, passed April 16th. 1858, and which vested all the riparian rights thus belonging to the State in the city of Pittsburgh, so far as the lands lay within the same, will relieve them. It is alleged that the city of Pittsburgh has granted defendants directly, and in express terms, the right to occupy the ground they have done, and I have seen nothing which, in my opinion, gives them such right by implication, and while it may be (though I express no opinion upon the question) that the City Coucils could give the riparian owners whatever rights and powers the State could have done previously between high and low water lines within the city limits, I do not think such facts prevents an indictment at common law being sustained for nuisance in this case. I am of the opinion that under the facts stated in the verdict of the jury, the defendants are guilty of nuisance in manner and form indicted, and do therefore direct a judgment of guilty to be entered thereon.

SHOT THROUGH THE HEART.

Dead Body Found in Holmes' Field, in the Eighteenth Ward—The Deceased, Evidently, the Victim of Suicide—Money Found on the Body—Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, while some children were on their way to the Eighteenth ward school house, they discovered the dead body of a man in Holme's Field. News of the discovery was at once conveyed to Deputy Mayor Nichols, who, in turn, notified Coroner Clawson who had the body removed to the undertaking establishment of W. H. Devore, on Grant street, where a jury was empanneled and the inquest began.

Dr. Donnelly was the first witness called, and testified as follows:

Made a *post mortem* examination of the body of deceased, assisted by Dr. Snively; after a careful examination of the body, found marks of a slight flesh wound on the right hand; found that deceased had been shot through the breast bone; the wound was produced by a pistol ball which had entered between the fourth and fifth ribs; the skin over the hole

WHERE THE BALL HAD ENTERED

was discolored, as if by the powder, and the flesh immediately under the skin referred to was burned; the ball passed through the breast bone and then, by an oblique direction, entered the cavity of the chest, penetrating the left auricle of the heart; here the ball burst and divided the portion of the heart referred to into fragments, which produced immediate hemorrhage and almost instant death from loss of blood; in my opinion the shot was fired by the hand of the deceased; there was no hole in the shirt of deceased, in the neighborhood of the pistol wound, which would make it appear that the deceased had deliberately opened his shirt and fired the pistol in the direction of his heart.

No other evidence was heard yesterday, and the Coroner's jury adjourned until this afternoon.

We learn from Mr. Clawson that there was found on the body of deceased the sum of $111 27 in money; a bank book which contained the name of Andreas Sauerwein, showing that he kept an account with the late Phillip R. Mertz, and that during the month of March, 1869, he had deposited with

THE DECEASED BANKER

The sum of $125, and during the month of September of the same year the sum of $100, against which the book showed no money checked out. Immediately underneath the body, when found, lay a pistol, and near at hand a large sized pocket knife. In the vest pocket of deceased was also found a due bill, given by Heinrich Fuchs to Andreas Sauerwein for the sum of $100, on which there was no stamp. The bill was dated last September, and is written in German. Several letters were found on the person of deceased, also written in the German language, which were taken possession of by the Coroner.

At the conclusion of the inquest, one of our reporters learned from the Directory that Heinrich Fuchs resided at 465 Liberty street. Proceeding thither he found the house bearing the aforesaid number uninhabited, with a "to-let" on the door. A German, keeping a saloon on the corner of Liberty and Twelfth streets, was next called on and informed our reporter that Mr. Fuchs had recently removed to the Eighteenth ward. The saloon keeper was acquainted with both Fuchs and Sauerwein, and informed our reporter that Sauerwein had

BOARDED WITH MR. FUCHS

For quite a time, and that he was aware that the deceased had loaned Fuchs some one hundred dollars. Further, the saloon keeper informed us that on last Saturday the deceased was in his saloon and had given a Feenchman named Peter John some money and told him to go and purchase him a pistol. John, it appeared, did so, and bringing in a small single barreled pistol, handed it, with some cartridges and some change, to Sauerwein. The latter, on obtaining possession of the weapon, remarked that he was tired of his life and had determined to shoot himself. This is the last place we have heard of the deceased having been seen alive. The gentleman who furnished our reporter with the latter information told him also, that deceased was a stone-cutter, and that he had been about three years in the country. The inquest to be held this afternoon, will doubtless divulge the the facts related above, and the verdict will probably be, "death by suicide." From the appearance of the body, the act was likely committed on last Saturday night.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

A Brick Falls on the Head of a Well Known Citizen—He is Severely Injured.

Remembering the large number of buildings which have been erected in this city during the past season, it is remarkable that we have not been called upon to record more accidents from this source. Yesterday, however, an accident happened to one of our citizens of quite a serious nature. Mr. D. W. Smith, who is engaged in the gents' furnishing business on Sixth street, was passing along the pavement on the Smithfield street side of the new extension to the Merchant's Hotel, when, either by carelessness or accident, he received a severe blow on the head with a brick. Mr. Smith was accompanied by Mr. Errickson and Mr. Putnam, who both made narrow escapes. The brick which struck Mr. Smith was one of three that came from the roof, and it alighted directly on the gentleman's head. The wound produced was a most painful one. The sufferer was at once picked up and conveyed to Mr. Mattern's drug store, where Dr. Phillips was called in and attended to his injuries, after which a carriage was procured, and Mr. Smith taken to his residence. Workmen and laborers cannot be too careful how they handle building material at a heighth of three or four stories, as many deaths have resulted from negligence in this particular.

Weekly Medical Report.

Of the number and kind of diseases treated by Drs. L. & T. L. Oldshue, 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, during the week ending October 22. 1870. Consumption and Lung Diseases 20; Liver Complaint and Jaundice 17; Kidney Affections and Urinary Organs 21; Fevers, all the different kinds 2; Nervous Disorders, Spasmodic and Spinal 11; Female Complaints, Irregularities, etc. 13; Scrofula, Hereditary and otherwise 1. Dyspepsia, Stomach indigestion 24; Eczema, Eruptions, Tetter, Itch, &c., 1; Mumps, Swelled Neck, Throat 5; Neuralgia, Headache and Dizziness 8; Rheumatism, Acute and Chronic 6; Asthma, Phthisic, or Shortness of Breath 3; Heart Disease, Palpitation, Pain, &c. 2; Affections of the Brain Melancholy, &c. 2; Other Diseases, not here mentioned 22. Whole number treated during the week 158.

The Excitement

At the auction sale of the bankrupt stock of dry goods by Messrs. N. Whiting & Co., on Wood street, under Lafayette Hall, continues unabated. Every article put up is struck off to the highest bidder, without reserve, and some of the goods go very low. We noticed a gentleman carrying away good cotton cloth, bought there for twenty-four cents per yard. This sale offers housekeepers an opportunity to stock up with good goods at their own price, an opportunity many of our best citizens are improving. The sale is to be continued by Messrs, Whiting & Co., morning, afternoon and evening, until the whole stock is disposed of. Of course the assortment is better now than it will be a week hence, which makes it an object for those who wish to buy to be present, as early in the sale as they can make it convenient to be there. The assortment at present, however, is unimpaired. Anything wanted in the dry goods line may be found there. 1tD&w

Dr. Livingston's Return!

That has been so anxiously looked for by the people of both hemispheres has again been deferred. The ivory traders have induced him to extend his valuable researches with a view of discovering new elephant fields, as the present are inadequate to supply the demand of one firm in the United States alone, that of Estey & Co., manufacturers of the celebrated Cottage Organ at Brattleboro, Vt. They keep an agent in Europe constantly. Other makers use the tusks of the walrus or Nor whale as a substitute, laferior in every particular. New London, Conn., is the principal depot for its sale in this country. oc1:d&w.

OUR modern course of living begets a condition of the body that requires occasional relief. The system becomes enfeebled, deranged, clogged, and labors in its task. The mind sympathizes with it and both sink, or are depressed together. To restore the vital energies, purge the system, and cleanse the blood, take Ayer's Pills. [Glasgow (Ky.) Free Press.

Labor.

Labor is capital. Bestow good health upon a man, so that he can labor every six out of seven days, and no matter how poor he may have been at the commencement of life's great race, he will be certain to accumulate a fortune, provided he takes care of his earnings. PLANTATION BITTERS is certain to make the weak ones strong, and to preserve the health of the healthy. From four to six hours is considered the ordinary limit for brain work. At the expiration of this time the phosphorus is carried off, and the man becomes irritable and nervous. If he is poor, and continues at his task, as most of poor doctors, lawyers and editors do, he will be certain to shorten his days and fill an untimely grave, as did Sir Walter Scott, unless he uses Plantation Bitters, which speedily restores his vital energy, repairs his indigestion, and corrects the sluggish circulation of his blood.

Sea Moss Farine, from pure Irish Moss, Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest and most delicious food in the world.

What Did It?

Lyon's Kathairon made my hair soft, luxuriant and thick, and Hagan's Magnolia Balm changed that sallow complexion into the marble beauty you now see. This is emphatically the language of all who use these articles. A fine head of hair and a refined complexion are the greatest attractions a woman can possess. The Kathairon and Magnolia Balm are just what will give them to you, and nothing else will. The Balm is the Bloom of Youth. It makes a lady of thirty appear but twenty. Both articles are entirely harmless, and very pleasant. They should be in every lady's possession.

Education

Is so much more general in America than in older countries that every one here knows the importance of using nothing foor cooking purposes that is not known to be pure. Still some do not know, and it is for their benefit that we write that the "Empire Brand" are almost the only pure flavoring extracts now offered, and as every bottle contains one-third more than those of other makers, they will recommend themselves. Cornwell & Sherman, New York, are the proprietors, but all grocers and druggists have them.

Pimples Removed

And the skin made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap*, manufactured by Caswell & Co., New York.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, October 27, 1870.

REMARKS—We can report a fair business doing in the leading articles. The activity we have previously mentioned continues; so far as relates to prices, but few changes have been made, and these only of a minor description. The weather continues unusually mild, resembling May far more than the last of October. Produce is coming forward pretty freely, with a fair amount of activity in most departments of trade. The late rise in our rivers was not an extensive one; it lacked at least five feet of being a good coal boat stage. Flour—The market was steady, with a good local demand. This, however, has been the situation for some time. The leading houses have a good supply on hand. The mills are similarly situated, and are running to their full capacity. Bacon and provisions are firm, and sell readily at quotations. The stock on hand is not a large one. The season, however, is drawing to a close. Groceries continue firm, with an active inquiry. The principal event of the week being the receipt of new crop New Orleans molasses received by rail. Prices, however, are pretty steep, being held at 1 30 per gallon.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The supply continues large; the low prices at which they are sold creates a good demand, the daily transactions being large at various prices ranging from 2 00a2 50 to 3 00a3 50 per bbl; the latter figures could only be obtained for a choice article; at the present prices apples are a very cheap article of food.

ASHES—The market was steady with a good jobbing demand; prices, however, have undergoue no change; sales of Pearl at 9a9¼c; Potash, 7a7¼c; Soda ash, refined, 55 per cent., 3¾a4c; common, 44 per cent., 3¼c.

APPLE BUTTER—Market well supplied, with a fair trade demand; sales at 55a75c per gallon.

BUTTER—The market was a firm one, with a fair amount of activity perceptible; we note sales of packed at 28a30c; prime roll for table use at 31a35c per pound; common lots very dull.

BEANS—Market quiet, with sales of prime at 2 00a2 50 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Market weak, with sales at 5a7c.

BROOMS—The store rates for the various kinds are as follows: Fancy, 4 50; No. 1, 3 50; No. 2, 3 00; No. 3, 2 75; common, 2 25a2 50 per dozen.

CHEESE—Market very firm, with an active demand; sales of New York Goshen at 16a16¼c; Ohio do, 15¾a16c; Ohio Factory, 15c; Western Reserve, 12½a14c per pound.

GROCERIES—The market was a fair one with a good shipping demand. The leading houses report a good business doing at the following:

COFFEE—Java, old Government, 28c, Rio, good, 20c; prime, 21½c; choice, 22c per lb.

SUGARS—Havana, 12a12¼c; Cuba, 10¾a11¼c; Porto Rico, 10½a12c; New Orleans, 11¾a12½c; crushed, powdered, and graduated, 14¼c; A coffee, 13½c; B coffee, 13¾c; extra C, 13¼c; C, 13c; yellow, 12c; sugar house, 9c.

SYRUPS—H. and E. drips, 90c; Loverings, 65c; white noney drips, 75c; Jersey, 75c; silver drips, 70c; golden drips, 60c; amber, 55c; good syrups, 50c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, old, 85a90c; sales of new crop in a small way at 1 30 per gallon.

RICE—Dull; Rangoon, 8c; Carolina, 9c.

GRAIN—The market was steady but not very active; prices have undergone but few changes. The receipts of certain descriptions are increasing whilst others are falling off. Wheat is in fair demand with sales of red winter at 1 18, 1 20a1 22; sales prime white at 1 30a1 33; sales of 1,000 bushels prime winter at 1 20. Corn dull with more sellers than buyers; prices weak with a declining tendency; sales of new ear at 60c; old nominal at 78a80c from first hands and 82a85c from store. Oats are in moderate demand; sales reported from wharf and track at 46a47c; store 48a 50c. Rye dull but no lower; the nominal rates are 80a85c per bushel. Barley dull with more sellers than buyers; prime western spring, 91ca1 00; prime fall 1 05a 1 10 per bushel.

FLOUR—We can report a firm market with a good demand at steady prices—the prices that have ruled for some time. Holders are not disposed to make consessions in order to effect sales. We quote as follows: Standard brands of western family, white wheat, 7 25, in bbls., 7 00 in sacks. Dayton, this brand, 6 50 in bbls., 6 25 in sacks. Choice brands spring wheat, 6 00 in bbls., 5 75 in sacks.

HAY—Firm, with sales from wagon at 12 00a19 00 per ton.

POULTRY—Sales of spring chickens at 45a60c per pair by the coop; ducks, 70c per pair; turkeys, 1 00a1 50 apiece.

POTATOES—In good demand. Sales of Jersey Sweets, 3 50a3 75 per bbl.; Baltimore, 3 00a3 25; Buckeyes, 75c; Peach Blows, 80a85c. per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Sackett's bell berries at 17 00 per bbl.; Eastern cultivated, 13 00a14 00 per bbl.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, October 27, 1870.

REMARKS—Trade in the oil way was more active than the previous day. The sales were larger, and buyers were more numerous at a shade lower prices. The advantage of the market was on the side of buyers, who were not very anxious to take any advantage of the same.

CRUDE.

The asking rates were as follows: Spot, 9¾c; October, 9¾c; November, 9c bid, 9¼c wanted; buyer's option, from January to July, 1871, 10a10¼c; for all 1871, 12½a13c.

SALES.

2,000 bbls, s. o., October.....9¾c.
2,000 bbls s. o., November.....9¼c.
2,000 bbls, s. o., November.....9 c.

REFINED.

The market was entirely devoid of animation. Sales were small. The nominal rates were: Spot or October, 23¾a23⅝c; November 23¼a23⅜; December, 23c.

SALES.

2,000 bbls, October.....23⅝c.
1,000 bbls, October.....23⅞c.

DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, October 26.—Crude bulk was in light demand, and prices nominal.

PHILADELPHIA—Market steady; crude 10½c; refined 23¾c.

TITUSVILLE—There were not any quotable changes in the market to-day, prices remaining the same as the day previous, and little doing. Sellers are generally inclined to hold for better prices than those offered, and buyers evince no disposition to purchase save at their own figures. Upon the Lower Creek, 3 10a3 12½ were bid, with sellers at 3 12½a3 15 for common, and 3 20a3 25 for heavy quantities. Upon Upper Creek 2 85a3 00 were bid, with sellers at 3 00, and all reported transactions were at this figure. We quote the following sales.

SALES.

2,000 bbls, Upper Creek.....$3 00
1,000 " Petroleum Centre..... 3 12½
1,000 " Lower Creek..... 3 15
2,500 " " " 3 12½
1,000 " " " s. o..... 3 00
1,500 " " " gravity..... 3 20

OIL CITY—Market quiet but firm; spot, 46 gravity, held at 2 55a3 60, with but little doing for Oil City delivery.

PLEASANTVILLE—Market very quiet at 2 65a2 70.

TIDIOUTE—Market dull at 3 00.

PETROLEUM CENTRE—Market quiet; holding at 3 12a3 15; offering 3 10; gravity, 3 25.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Wednesday, October 26, 1870.

CATTLE.

The offerings were large and sales were liberal at the prices noted below:

The eastern markets are overstocked with cattle, producing but few sales in this market, and the sales are effected at a clear loss to the owners. Several large lots were shipped east on owners' account. The market in consequence is dull and quiet. Messrs. Orr & Williams' Circular reports prices merely nominal in the absence of sales, as follows: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lb steer, 7a7½c; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lb do, 6½a7c; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lb do, 5½a6c; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500 lb, 3½a5c; stock steers, 800 to 1,000 lb, 4¼a4¾c.

SHEEP.

The offerings were moderate, and the market did not evince any briskness. Buyers were not scarce, but few appeared anxious to purchase, as the eastern markets are well supplied, and our market ruled dull. Mr. Samuel Smith's Circular reports prices as follows: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, 5¼a5¼c; good to prime, 85 to 80 lbs, 4¾a 5c; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, 4a4½c; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, 3½a3¾c. foot rot and scalawags, by the head, 75c to 1 00.

HOGS.

The offerings in hogs were unusually large, and greatly in excess of the demand, consequently the market is very flat. Messrs. Orr & Williams' Circular reports prices as follows: Extra Philadelphia, 7¾a8c; good to prime do, 225 to 250, 7¼a7¾c, good to prime New York, 7¼a7½c; rough to common, 7a7¼c; light stock hogs, none on the market.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Monday, October 24, 1870.

REMARKS—The weather was bright and cheerful, as indeed, it has been for the past week. The run of cattle was the heaviest that we have seen for weeks, being at least fifteen hundred head. Although the sales were heavy, many would go over. The prices of last week were barely maintained, except for strictly prime, which sold readily at outside figures. Hogs are arriving more freely, and sales are increasing. The run of Sheep was fair, and the prces ruling were about the same as those of the last week. Some fine milk cows were offered and sold at good prices. We could not hear of any sales of horses and mules.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

Mr. McKeown, clerk of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, makes the following report of the number of cars of stock received during the week:

Cars.		Cars.
S. Keefer	4 M. Kauffman	1
S. Kauffman	1 " Haas	1
S. Lowenstine	12 Voight & Rothschilds	4
Greenwald & Kahn	4 Marks Bros	2
S. & J. Shamburg	6 M. Verner	2
J. W. Snee	5 E. Katz	2
Lowenstine & H	1 Holmes & Lafferty G	1
D. H. Garman	1 T. C. Farrell	1
B. P. Humberlain	1 Clark & Goerdle	1
Geo. Seltz	1 J. Greenville	1
D. Boyd	1 Needy Bros	3
	Prepaid	7
Total		60

CATTLE.

We give the following as a fair index of the market to-day: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers, 7 00a7 75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, 6 25a6 50; common to medium, 1,00 to 1,100, 5 50a6 00; Bulls, Stags and Cows, 800 to 1,500, 3 00a4 400; Stock Steers, 300 to 1,000, 4 50a5 00.

HOGS.

The supply is steadily on the increase, but sales are limited. There is little demand as yet from the retail market, and packers will not take hold, as we have before stated, preferring to await lower rates. The following figures will not fall wide of the mark. Extra Philadelphia 8 50a9 00; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, 8 50a8 75; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, 8 00a8 25, rough to common, 160 to 200; 7 25a8 10.

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was not very heavy, and previous prices were maintained. Prime lots sold readily at fair prices. The following figures ruled at the close of the market: Good to prime, 80 to 90 lbs, 4 00a 4 25; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, 3 25a4 75; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, 2 15a3 00; foot-rot and scalawags, by the head, 50c.a 1 00. We may add that low grades were a drag on the market, and that the principal inquiry, after prime sheep, was for lambs and light stock.

HORSES, MULES AND MILCH COWS.

There was but a limited number off ered and no sales reported.

EAST LIBERTY CATTLE MARKET

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH POST. Tuesday Oct., 25, 1870.

REMARKS—The weather is again warm and somewhat chilly, rendered so from the presence of Jack Frost.

The run of cattle was heavy for the last three days of the week, and sold rather slow at the following quotations: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers 7 00a8 50; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, 5 25a5 75; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, 3 00a4 50; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, 4 00a5 00. The prospects for the incoming week are not looked upon as bright. However, there is no telling what a day may bring forth.

The supply of hogs was also very heavy and went off rather slowly, further prices being barely maintained. The prospect for next week is considered good. The following were the closing rates of the market; Extra Philadelphia $8 25@8 40: good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $8 10: good to prime New York, 180 to 200, $7 90: no rough to common, 150 to 200; light stock hogs, 80 to 100 offered.

SHEEP.

Sheep were in heavy supply and did not meet with very ready sale, and the prospects for the coming week are not easy. Following were the current rates at the close of the day: Good to prime, 85 to 90 pounds, 4 50a5; decent to fair, 75 to 80 pounds, 3 76a4 25; mean to common, 70 to 75 pounds, 3a3 25; foot rot and scalawags by the head, 50ca1 00.

HORSES, MULES AND COWS.

We could not hear of any sales of either horses or mules. Milch cows sold at from 35 00 up to 75 00.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE, PITTSBURGH POST, October 26, 1870.

The market was quiet and inactive for the best of all reasons—there was no stock to operate with. The receipts have been light for some time past from the fact that the principal lots were purchased early in the season by eastern and other dealers. In fact the market may be termed over until the next clip is ready. The nominal rates were as follows:

¼ to ½ blood..... 42c.
¾ to full blood..... 45c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

New York Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, October 26.—Flour firm. Wheat dull and drooping; new spring, 1 33a 1 35½; winter red amber, 1 34a1 38. Rye dull and nominal. Oats dull and drooping. western, 53a53½c; Ohio, 54a56. Corn dull, mixed, 69¼a71½c. Eggs firm at 32a33c. Pork quiet and unchanged. Beef unchanged. Bulk meats quiet. Bacon do. Lard quiet, prime steam, 16¾a16½c.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, October 25.—Cotton dull and drooping; private advices are more favorable than public ones; middling 15¾c; concessions would have to be made to sell. Flour firm; family 5 75a6 00. Wheat dull but unchanged at 1 10a1 15. Corn dull; new 30a33c; old 56a62c and unsettled. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and drooping at 1 16a1 18. Groceries unchanged. Linseed oil dull but unchanged at 90c. Lard oil dull. Eggs scarce and firm at 24a25c. Butter—heavy receipts and depressed market at 34a37c. Cheese quiet and unchanged at 14a15c. Clover seed quiet and weak at 6 75. Flaxseed firm at 1 75a1 80. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Hogs dull and nominal at 7 00a7 50. Tobacco scarce and firm. Whisky dull and unsettled; asking 84a85c.

FINANCIAL.

Gold, 111. Exchange par. Money market easy at 8 per cent.

New Orleans Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW ORLEANS, October 26.—Flour quiet; superfine, 5 00; double, 5 75; treble, 6 00. Corn firmer; mixed, 75c; white, 80a 83c. Oats, 51a53c. Bran, 1 10. Hay, 28 per ton. Pork, 26 50a26 75. Bacon firm at 15¼, 15½c, 19, 19¼, 20a20½c; Sugar Cured hams, 37½a 28c. Lard firm at 16¾ 17½c; keg, 18¾a20c. Sugar Yellow Centrifugal, 12¾c. Molasses—choice, 81a82c. Whisky, 90ca1 00. Coffee firmer at 17¼a 17½c. Cotton dull, and ¼c lower; sales af 3,000 bales good ordinary at 15a15¼c; low middlings, 15¼a15½c; middlings, 16c; receipts, 1,512; exports, 3,007. Sterling, 21¾. Sight ¼ discount. Gold, 111¾.

Louisville Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., October 25.—Tobacco—Sales, 105 hhds. at 5a6c for frosted, and 6 10a15 00 for common to good. Bagging, demand fair; heavy hemp and flax, 28a30c. Cotton, steady, and sales light; middling, 15¼c. Flour, in good demand; extra family, 5 50. Grain, very dull; wheat, 1 18a1 30; oats, 45c.; rye, 80c.; corn, 85c. Provisions, firm; no clear rib sides or clear in the market. Bacon, shoulders, 14½c.; hams, sugar cured, 25c.; mess pork, 26c.; lard, 16¼c. Whisky, quiet, at 86c.

Chicago Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, October 25.—Exchange unchanged. Extra Spring firmer at 4 85a5 75; No. 2 spring firmer at 1 04¼; this afternoon firm at 1 04¾. Corn in fair demand, and advanced ¾a¾c—55½c; No. 2 mixed this afternoon unchanged. Oats dull and declined ¼a¼c; 34¾c for No. 2. Rye No. 2 steady and dull at 68¾c. Barley firm at 81c for No. 2. Whisky dull and nominal at 86a87c. Mess Pork, 25 00. Lard, 15¼c. Hogs active at 7 25a7 70. Cattle more active at 15a25c lower.

Toledo Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

TOLEDO, October 25.—Flour steady. Wheat, dull and declined 1a2c; No 2 white Wabash, 1 50; No 3, 1 28; No 1 white Michigan, 1 28; amber Michigan, 1 16½—closing at 1 16¼; No 1 red Wabash, 1 20; No 2, 1 16½; rejected red, 1 06. Corn, quiet and weak; No 1, 65½c; No 2, 64c. Oats, quiet and weak; No 1, 41¼c; No 2, 38½c; Michigan, 40c. Clover seed, steady at 5 45. Freights, dull; to Buffalo, 5c.

Milwaukee Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MILWAUKEE, October 26.—Flour—Extra spring dull at 4 75. Wheat dull and declined 1c; sales of No 1 at 1 06½; No 2 at 1 04. Oats dull and nominal at 38c. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No 2 mixed, 55c. Rye—No 1 quiet at 69c. Barley—No 2 steady at 80c. Hogs in fair demand and advanced 25c; sales at 7 00a 7 50.

Philadelphia Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

PHILADELPHIA, October 25.—Flour steady. Wheat firm; Indiana red, 1 35a 1 40; amber, 1 42a1 45; white, 1 45a1 55. Rye, 93c. Corn steady, mixed 75a80c. Oats steady at 50a52c. Provisions scarce. Mess pork 26 50. Lard 16¼a16½c. Crude Petroleum 15¼c; refined 23¾c. Whisky dull but unchanged.

Cleveland Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CLEVELAND, October 26.—Flour firm. Wheat dull and a shade lower; sales of 8,000 bush and 1 car of No 1 red at 1 21; 2,200 bush No 2 at 1 19. Corn dull but unchanged. Oats steady; sales of 2 cars No 1 at 42c; 1 car No 2 at 40c, Petroleum—Crude quiet at 4 00; refined 21a21½c.

MARRIED.

BRACKENRIDGE — ADAMS—On Thursday evening, October 20th, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Mcllhen, No. 293 Western avenue, Allegheny, by the Rev. S. F. Scovel, ANNE G., daughter of the late Alex. Brackenridge, of Pittsburgh, to THOS. D. ADAMS, of Franklin Pa.

MILLER—McDOWELL—At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. James McDowell, Dunbar, Pa., October 20, by the Rev. J. M. Barrett, assisted by Rev. J. W. Hazlett, JOHN W. MILLER, of Pittsburgh, to Miss Mary J. McDOWELL.

DIED.

McKEE—In Birmingham, on Wednesday, Oct. 19, Mrs. McKEE, widow of the late Daniel McKee.

DORRINGTON—On Thursday, October 20th, at 10 o'clock P. M., JOHN DORRINGTON, aged 72 years and 3 days.

DAVIS—On Monday morning October 24, 1870, Mr. JOSEPH G. DAVIS, in the 56th year of his age.

HAYS—On Tuesday morning, October 25, Mrs MARY M., wife of William B. Hays, Sr., aged 63 years.

LEECH—On Monday morning, October 24th, at Beaver, Pa., Mrs. ELIZA LEECH, relict of the late Joseph S. Leech, in the 43d year of her age.

HAFFEY—On Monday morning, October 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock, FRANCIS K. HAFFEY, only son of Francis K. Haffey and Emma Anderson, aged 2 years and 9 months.

WILSON—On Sunday, October 23, 1870, WM. WILSON, SR., in the 79th year of his age.

McGIRR—On Sunday morning, at 3 o'clock, Dr. JOHN E. McGIRR, aged fifty years.

ADAMS—Sunday afternoon, October 23d, of scarlet fever, CALVIN JARVIS, son of S. J. and Emma V. Adams, aged 2 years and 6 months.

SEAFORTH—On Sunday evening, October 23 1870, at 10 o'clock, ANNIE, daughter of Captain Augustus and Rebecca Seaforth, aged four year eight months and nine days.

Transient as the meteor's ray,
That illumes earth with its flame,
Was that little angel's stay—
Then to Heaven whence it came.

And humbly we resign the gem.
That to us has been given:
Praying we may meet again,
Our angel babe in Heaven.

HALL—On Wednesday morning, October 26, at 2 o'clock, HANNA S., wife of John S. Hall, of Allegheny city, (late Manchester) in the 43d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her mother-in law at No. 40 Walnut street, Fifth ward, Allegheny city, at 2 o'clock P. M., THIS DAY, October 27th. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ROWELL—On Tuesday evening, October 26, at 9 o'clock, SAMUEL, youngest son of Joseph and Elizabeth Rowell, aged four months and two weeks.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the parents, Eagle street, Boyd's Hill, TO-DAY, October 27th, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MCCAFFERTY—On Wednesday, at 3½ o'clock, JAMES MCCAFFERTY, in the 26th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on FRIDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 34 Ninth street, (late Hand). Religious services at St. Paul's Cathedral at 9½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

To the Martyrs of Liver Complaint.

Among the wonderful medical properties which have rendered Hostetter's Stomach Bitters pre-eminent among the health restoring preparations of the age, its anti-bilious virtues are not the least remarkable. No words can do justice to its marvelous effect upon the diseased liver. Perhaps the simple words of a convalescent sufferer, who describes it as "going right to the spot," tell the story as clearly as may be. It DOES go right to the spot. It operates directly upon the disordered organ, and whether unduly active or in a state of paralysis, restores it to a condition of health. The Sickness at the Stomach, pain between the Shoulders and in the Right Side, Yellow Suffusion of the Skin, Costiveness, Drowsiness and Languor, Dimness of Sight, Colic, Palpitation of the Heart, Dry Cough, Low Fever, and other symptoms which indicate the various phases of Acute and Chronic Liver Complaint, are one and all promptly relieved, and finally removed, by the action of this famous preparation, which is at once the test of correctives, the gentlest and most genial of aperients, an infallible regulator, and a powerful restorative. Persons of a bilious habit, who use the Bitters as a protective medicine, will never suffer the pains and penalties of Liver disease or Billious Remitent Fever.

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SPECIAL NOTICES

DR. BROWN, NO. 56 SMITH field street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

ANOTHER GIAN STRIDE HAS been made in chemical science. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is an astonishing improvement on all preparations for restoring the natural color of gray hair, heretofore known. It is pellucid, cooling, limpid, odorous, and never-failing, and has no sediment. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

NOTICE.

An application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania for the pardon of WM. BURNS, who was convicted in Allegheny on June 29, 1865, on a charge of burglary, and sentenced two years and six months. oct22:2tw

JUST OUT, "CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES," For Colds, Coughs, sore Throats, and Bronchitis, more so good, none so pleasant, none cure as quick. RUSHTON & CO., 10 Astor House, New York.

Use no more of those horrible tasted nauseating "BROWN CUBEB THINGS." dec26

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oct26:W, S, W&W

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U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, W. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA, Pittsburgh, Sept. 13th, 1870.

This is to give notice that on the 13th day of Sept., A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Hugh Ward, of Allegheny City, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove his debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 116 Federal street, Allegheny City, Allegheny county, Pa., before John N. Purviance, Esq., Register, on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1870, at ten o'clock a. m.

A. MURDOCH,
se15:ew.4t U. S. Marshal, as Messng e